PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND
THE LARGEST SALE in the WORLD
Milk

No. 54,031.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, Saturday P. M. 1907. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd Feb. | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA ... | 9505 |
| 2nd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | .... |
| 9th " | ORIENTAL | 5294 | BRITANNIA ... | 6525 |
| 16th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | .... |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA ..... | 10509 |
| 30th " | CALEDONIA | 7658 | ..... | .... |
| 6th Apr. | * MACEDONIA | 10512 | ..... | .... |
| 13th " | CHINA | 7913 | ..... | .... |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOLDAVIA ... | 9500 |
| 27th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | .... |
| 4th May | ORIENTAL | 5294 | HIMALAYA ... | 6898 |
| 11th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | .... |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA ... | 6322 |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | .... |

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 21st Feb. 1907. |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 21st Mar. " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Barillon | 18th Apr. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guionnet | 16th May " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,376 | Combe | 13th June " |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 11th July " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 8th Aug " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIE | 6,388 | Guionnet | 2nd Mar. 1907. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,376 | Combe | 30th " |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 27th Apr. " |

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

### AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERNER | 5301 | A. Forenti | 1st March. |
| IMPERATRIX | 4213 | G. Ghezzo | 16th March. |
| AERICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st April. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th April. |
| KOERNER | 5301 | A. Forenti | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4222 | M. Dobrovich | 16th May. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st June. |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † CHINA | 5099 | G. Damianovich | 1st March. |
| † AUSTRIA | 7588 | A. Bilaffer | 3rd April. |
| † VORWAERTS | 5990 | R. Colledani | 2nd May. |
| * PERSIA | 5686 | P. Craglietto | 25th May. |

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,093 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 4805 | P. Craglietto | 24th February |
| NIPPON | 6317 | B. Cobol | 25th April. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Bascon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 25th Feb. | 11 a. m. | P. D. & C.* |
| DUMRA | 1,700 | Thur. 21st Feb. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 3,170 | Frid. 22nd Feb. | 12 noon | (direct).* |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 21st Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "BHUNDARA," 2,036 tons on or about 25th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Ports of call |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERBUDDA.. | 3000 | 25th Feb. | Zanzibar, Mombassa. |

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.
20th *February*, 1907.

### KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

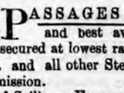
| Steamers | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 28th Feb. |
| BRITANNIA | R. G. Garrick | 3069 | 13th Mar. |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 23rd " |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6200 | 4th April. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thompson | 5091 | 16th " |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 4th May. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 30th " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 20th June |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 380 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 525 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents, Bombay.*

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

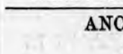
| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | ... | 22nd Feb |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | A. Keith | ... | 2nd Mar. |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | C. B. Lapraik | 5th Mar | 16th Mar. |
| TIENTSIN MARU | ... | T. Tibbolt | 14th Mar | 22nd Mar. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 19th Mar | 30th Mar. |
| COLOMBO MARU | ... | K. Homma | 2nd Apr | 13th April |
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | 16th Apl. | 27th April |
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 30th Apl. | 11th May. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | A. Keith | 14th May | 25th May |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | G. S. Lapraik | 28th May | 8th June |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 11th June | 22nd June |
| COLOMBO MARU | ... | K. Homma | 25th June | 6th July |
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | 9th July | 20th July |
| CEYLON MARU | ... | F. Pyne | 23rd July | 3rd August |

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

CHEAP PASSAGES TO HAMBURG.



THE S. S. "LANGDALE," SAILING first week in March, has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in comfortable two-berthed Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Lights and fan in each Cabin. For Rates of Passages, apply to the Undersigned.

W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

S. S. "WENSLEYDALE" 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, to Hull.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and Fans in each Cabin.

For particulars regarding Rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

### COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road.

CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 102,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILLA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
*Acting Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £575,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombassa |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Eliya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |
| Entebbe. | | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " 10,700,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND | " 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | " 2,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Shanghai | Tichling | KOBE |
| Lyons | Hongkong | Changchun | Osaka |
| New York | Hankow | Antung-Hsien | Tokyo |
| San Francisco | Tientsin | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | Nagasaki |
| Honolulu | Peking | | Bombay |
| (Hawaii) | Newchwang | Fengtien | |
| | Chefoo | Liaoyang | |
| | | Dairen (Dalny) | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

**List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.**

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

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**CHAIN BAGS & PURSES**
Hall-Marked Gold and Silver, Jewelled and Plain.
SILVER BUCKLES,
SILVER JEWEL CASKETS,
SILVER BABY RATTLES,
CHRISTENING GIFTS,
MUGS, BOWLS, SPOONS,
UMBRELLA & STICK MOUNTS, &C.

*OFFERED THIS DAY AT--*

**MARCKS & CO'S. GREAT SALE.**

***4 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE, SPECIAL SALE DISCOUNT.***

TO THE END OF FEBRUARY ONLY.

**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,**
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Every Article carries the same Guarantee of Excellence as hitherto.

**SALE CONTINUES**
For Five Days only up to 25th February 1907
AS WE ARE **REMOVING** NEXT TO
**ALICE BUILDINGS,** FROM 1ST MARCH,
WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
**BESSHO & CO.,** HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

**EMPIRE OF INDIA**
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.**
**Head Office: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.**
BEFORE ENTERING INTO A CONTRACT FOR
**LIFE ASSURANCE**
READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.
LIFE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, GUARANTEE.
LOW RATES—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
***Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.***
E. F. ALLUM,
*GENERAL MANAGER.*

THE
**INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE**
FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
**INDIAN RAILWAYS**
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
**POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.**
**STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES**
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST;
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA**
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

**"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."**
**STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.**

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £975,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor. | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Samarang. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | Manilla. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines). | New York. |
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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GEORGE MILLER,
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### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

**DIRECTORS:**

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
*Manager*

**SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS**

With Rashes—Little Girl would Scratch until They Bled—Unable to Rest—Spent Lots of Money on Doctors Without even Relief.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little girl had rashes coming on her at times like nettle rash, since she had vaccination on her arm. They would rise at times and she would do nothing but scratch them until they bled. She could not rest at night or day when they were on her. It was a pity to see her. I spent a lot with doctors and could not get rid of them, so one of the neighbours told me to try Cuticura. The rashes were all over her except the face. You know they were hard like a stone first, and then they would fill with water, and then turn into a great scab. She suffered with the ailment for three years and we used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for six months, and they did clear it. We bathed her twice a day with Cuticura Soap and we used one box of Cuticura Ointment. The doctor gave medicine for a while, but it did no good, and we left the doctor and used Cuticura, and that did cure her. I am very much pleased to tell you of the cure, and can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody, and wish I had known about them sooner. Evan John Thomas, Penallta Terrace, Ystrad Mynach, via Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 1, 1906."

COMPLETE TREATMENT

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Ointment, to heal the skin, and Pills, to purify the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "The Great Humour Cure."

**NOW AVAILABLE.**

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries,*
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR
**STANDARD POLICIES**

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,535,406 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,300,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £28,000,165 |

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

**ASSETS EXCEED,** 14 Crores of Rupees.
**PREMIUM INCOME,** 2 Crores of Rupees
**A GRESHAM** Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
*Chief Agents for* India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

FUNDS OVER ..... £13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
*Apply for Particulars.*
BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY.

THE
**ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY*

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

### BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 28th February, 1907, at 6-30 P.M.

SYDNEY COPE,
*Hony. Secretary.*

20TH JANUARY, 1907.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 P. M. (Standard Time) on THURSDAY the 7th day of March, 1907, for SUPPLY of MATERIALS, Annual repairs to Trust Properties and petty works generally during the year 1907-1908.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 500 only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
*Trust Engineer.*

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 27th February, 1907, at 3-30 P.M.

The following business will be transacted :—

1. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the year 1906.
2. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
3. To amend Rule II of the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber regarding the Election of Members.
4. To amend Rule 1 of the Chamber's Rules regarding General Disputes and Arbitrations.
5. To sanction the institution of a Provident Fund for the benefit of the Members of the Chamber's Staff, and to appoint two Trustees for the current year.
6. To appoint Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1907.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
*Secretary.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

### BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

MORNING.

RING No. 1.

8-0 A. M.—Class No. 38.—Best New Importation, English and Colonial.
8-15 " " 19.—Ponies suitable for Polo, English and Colonial.
8-30 " " 18.—Ponies suitable for Polo, Arabs and C.-Bs.
8-45 " " 37.—Best Country Bred.
9-0 " " 34.—Brood Mares, Arabs and C.-Bs.

RING No. 2.

8-0 A. M.—Class No. 32.—Arab Stallions over 14 hands.
8-15 " " 33.—Arab Stallions 14 hands and under.
8-30 " " 35.—Brood Mares, other than Arabs and C.-Bs, over 14-2.
8-45 " " 36.—Brood Mares, 14-2 and under other than Arabs and C.-Bs.
9-0 " " 39.—Best New Imported Arabs.

AFTERNOON.

RING No. 1.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 10.—Hunters English and Colonial 14-2 and under, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
3-50 " " 8.—Arab and C.-B. Hunters.
4-10 " " 11.—Arab and C.-B. Hunters regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-25 " " 9.—English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-35 " " .....Special Prize for Best Hunter.

RING No. 2.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 6.—English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2.
4-10 " " 15.—Ladies' Horses 14-2 and under, other than Arab and C.-B.
4-30 " " 12.—Ladies' Horses, Arab and C.-B.

ARENA.

4-45 P. M.—Class No. 30...Pony Jumping.
5-15 " " 29...Single Harness Arab and C.-B.
5-30 " " 23 to 25...Pairs.
5-40 " " 26...Teams.
" " Parade of Prize Winners.
" " Distribution of Prizes.

H. E. GOVERNOR will present the Prizes immediately after the last class has been judged.

### DOG SHOW.

THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

*Judging takes place at 8 a. m.*

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel MURRAY and the Officers the Band and Pipes of the Royal Scots Regiment will play during the Show.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS for the SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OILS, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE, IN CASE AND IN BULK, FOR GAS MAKING LINSEED RAW, AND DOUBLE BOILED, MINERAL, COLZOLINE, CYLINDER, ENGINE CLEANING RAILROAD LUBRIJANT, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1907, for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1907.

2. Particulars of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of un-used tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, or all the tenders shall be rejected to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one hundred should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Any cash, currency notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 4th February, 1907.

### THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

### NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### THACKER'S LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**THE LIFE OF ISABELLA BIRD**
(MRS. BISHOP)
By Miss Anna M. Stoddart, Author of the 'Life of Professor J. S. Blackie.' With Portraits, Maps and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Rs. 15-12.

**SIDNEY HERBERT**
LORD HERBERT OF LEA.
A MEMOIR.
By Lord Stanmore. 2 vols. With Portraits and other Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Rs. 21-0.
No Life of Sidney Herbert has hitherto been published.

**LORD MILNER'S WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA**
A RECORD OF HIS ADMINISTRATION FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT IN 1897, TO THE PEACE OF VEREENIGING IN 1902.
Containing hitherto Unpublished Information.
By W. Basil Worsfold. With a Portrait in Photogravure. Demy 8vo. Rs. 13-2.

**THE SHORES OF THE ADRIATIC**
AN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL PILGRIMAGE.
The Italian Side.
By F. Hamilton Jackson. With numerous Illustrations from Drawings by the Author. Medium 8vo. Rs. 18-6.

**FIVE ITALIAN SHRINES**
WITH AN ESSAY ON EARLY TUSCAN SCULPTORS.
S. Augustine at Pavia—S. Domenic at Bologna—S. Peter Martyr at Milan—The Tabernacle at Florence—S. Donato at Arezzo.
By W. G. Waters, Translator and Editor of Montaigne's 'Travels in Italy,' &c. With numerous Illustrations. Rs. 10-8.

**THE HISTORY OF THE PAPACY IN THE SIXTH CENTURY**
By Dr. Frederick Nielsen, Bishop of Aarhus, formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Copenhagen. Translated with the help of others, by Arthur James Mason, D. D., Master of Prembroke College, Cambridge. Demy 8 vo. 2 vols., Rs. 21-0.
Vol. I.—Introduction, Pius VII.
Vol. II.—Leo XII. to Pius IX.

**THE PSALMS IN HUMAN LIFE**
By Rowland E. Prothero, M. V. O., India Paper Edition, with the Psalter. Bound in leather, 12mo., Rs. 4-6.
The great success and widespread appreciation of Mr. Prothero's authoritative work on the Psalms has encouraged Mr. Murray to bring out a new edition leather bound, reset and printed in a special type by the Oxford University Press and bound up with their edition of the Psalms.

**THE MANY-SIDED UNIVERSE.**
A STUDY; SPECIALLY ADDRESSED TO YOUNG PEOPLE.
By C. M. E. Crown 8vo., Rs. 3-1.

### THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL,
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY,
AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel MURRAY and OFFICERS, the Band of H. M Royal Scots will play on the occasion.

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed Hickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sicins, Bull Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
*Salesman,*
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samuell Street, Bombay.
—71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

### GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

### CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATERS

for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S
T. C. L. BORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY,
for Rates &c. Address the SUPERINTENDENT

CLARKE'S R. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Performing Wild Animals.

LAST FEW NIGHTS !
LAST FEW NIGHTS ! !
OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 23RD.
OUR FIRST SOUVENIR MATINEE.
A Handsome Shetland Pony
A Handsome Shetland Pony
AND
A GOLD & SILVER WATCH
Will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on this occasion.
Every child will receive a Number.
Doors Open at 3. Commence at 4-
Children, Half-price to Matinees only.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 23RD.
PRESENTATION NIGHT.
Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning JOCKEY and TRAINER of the Byculla Club Cup.
Box Plan at the Circus. Open daily from 10 a.m. till 1 o'clock and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas Eight for Natives only.
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.
**BANDMANN OPERA CO.**
50 LONDON ARTISTES 50
After a most Successful season in Calcutta.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
" THE PANTOMIME CINDERELLA."
Friday Feb. 22nd—" The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday Feb. 23rd—" The Dairy Maids."
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, 23RD
OF CINDERELLA PANTOMIME.
Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle, other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.
There will be a Matinee on Saturday at 3-30 p.m., when children will be admitted at half price to all parts.
*Plan now open at* SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

### ELYSIUM RINK.

IN PREPARATION.
GRAND FANCY DRESS.
SKATING CARNIVAL.
DAILY SKATING SESSIONS :
Learners ..... 8 a.m. } Instructors and
Ladies' Practice..... 10 a.m. } Instructress
General Skating ..... 6 to 8 and 9-30. } present.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE :
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On TUESDAY the 26th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at West View Middle Colaba near the Railway Station the very valuable and handsome artistic design household furniture such as telescopic dining table, arm chairs, mirror, back sideboard and dinner wagons, marble top round tables and teapoy, rich plush lined drawing-room suites, large marble top chiffoniers and cabinets, corner cabinets, mirror door single and double almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, writing table, revolving bookstand, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, flower cases and majolica table ornament, musical box, phonograph one ebonized iron frame cottage piano by S. Rose & Co. Brussells carpets, baba perambulator, &c., &c., the property of J. Gleaser Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1907.

### NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED.—A Young PORTUGUESE or EAST INDIAN with some taste for Natural History. Must be well educated, intelligent and keen. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem or more according to qualifications. Apply BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

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1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant : "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a grase."

3. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated "—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

4. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

5. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

6. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 18.] [BOMBAY, *February* 19.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent, Consols | 86⅛ | | ⅛ |
| 3 do. Rentes | 95⅛ | unchgd | |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 102⅛ | unchgd | |
| 3½ do. Govt Securities | 65⅛ | unchgd | |
| Bar Silver in London | 31 7/16 | | 1/16 |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 31⅛ | | 1/16 |
| Do. in New York | 68⅛ | | ⅛ |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25 28 | ⅛ | |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20 51½ | unchgd | |
| Do. do. do. New York | 4 84⅛ | unchgd | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 5% | unchgd | |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight | 4½% | unchgd | |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 4½% | unchgd | |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 5% | unchgd | |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 5½% | unchgd | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans | 4½% | unchgd | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 4½% | unchgd | |

Amount Paid into the Bank of England, £125,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... ... 1s. 3 1/16 d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 6.00.000 at ... 1s. 4 1/16 d

## COTTON.

**Liverpool—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots | Quiet |
| Futures | Steady |
| East Indian | Quiet |
| Manchester | Steady |
| Total Sales | 8,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | 500 |
| Imports | 40,000 |
| Mid-Americans | 5 99—04 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 11 unchanged. |

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 61 | 5 58 | 5 56 | 5 55 | |
| —03 | —04 | —05 | —04 | |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | |
| 5 54 | 5 52 | 5 49 | 5 46 | 5 43 |
| —04 | —04 | —03 | —02 | —01 |

**New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 59,000 bales |
| Do. do. last year | 29,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | 23,000 " |
| Do. to Continent | |

Spot Cotton—11.00 unchanged

Futures.—Month of March, 9·10 —08 } Declined owing to Port-receipts running above expectations and to bearish interior movement.
Do. do. July, 9.40 —07

**New Orleans—**

Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of March 10·00 | —10
Do. do. May 10.12 | —09
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

## WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

## SEEDS.

**Rapeseed—**

Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship Buyers or Sellers Nominal Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47½ April-May Dunkirk Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

**Linseed—**

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44½ Feb.-Mar. Hamburg Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but Steady.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee—**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7 unchanged.

**Sugar—**

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment Mar.-Apl. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar, Quiet but steady.

**Arrival**—"Singapore" "Kenilworth"

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | |
| 3 Bundles Rs. | 6,000 | Bussrah | Dumra | Mack Mackenzie & Co. |
| 16 Bundles | 28,000 | Muscat | Do. | Comptoir National. |
| 1 Box Sovereigns and H. Sov | 5,312 | Aden | Persia | C. Hesrjee. |
| Gold coins | 7,501 | Do | Do | Do. |
| 1 Box Sovereigns and H. Sov | 1,580 | Suez | Arabia | S. & E.S. El Fazal. |
| Rupees | 200 | Do | Do | Do. |
| 2 Boxes Gold coins | 19,142 | Aden | Do | Sundries. |
| 1 Bundle Sovereigns and H. Sov | 18,000 | Jeddah | Zaida | Mack Mackenzie & Co. |
| Rupees | 3,200 | Do | Do | Do. |
| 2 Package Sovereigns and H. Sov | 48,000 | London | Oriental | Cox & Co. |
| 11 Bundles Rs. | 2,000 | Bussrah | Dumra | SundryNatives |
| Silver coins | 23,789 | Do | Oriental | Do. |
| 28 Bundles Sovereigns and H. | 900 | Bagdad | Dumra | SundryNatives |
| Gold coins | 9,890 | Do | Do | Do. |
| Rupees | 10,900 | Do | Do | Do. |
| Silver coins | 44,779 | Do | Do | Do. |
| 6 Bundles Rs. | 6,000 | Do | Do | Do. |
| Silver coins | 2,744 | Mahomerah | Do | Do. |

## COTTON.

**Market Report:—**

The further decline reported in the American telegrams to hand this morning has caused an easier feeling locally and prices have again given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Though sellers are much more ready to meet buyers, the market continues flat and business is difficult. Ready Cotton is more or less neglected, and for forward delivery buyers are very scarce, even at the decline.

**Quotations:—**

| | Rs. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | 250/51 | March. |
| Good M. G. Broach | 240 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kamptl | 215 | " |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Fulgaon | 205/5 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola | 195/96 | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti | 196/97 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttla | 181 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | 179/80 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | 185 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals | 172 | " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals | 155 | " |
| Good Westerns | 222 | May |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | 239 | " |

**Liverpool Openers—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening tone | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales | 8,000 bales. |
| Total Imports | 13,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 56 | 5 55 | 5 53 | 5 53 | 5 52 |
| —05 | —03 | —03 | —02 | —02 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | |
| 5 50 | 5 47 | 5 44 | 5 41 | |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. 7 5 0 to Rs. 7 6 0 |
| April-May | Rs. 7 9 0 |
| Tone—Steady. | |

**Rapeseed:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore April-May | 7 7 0 |
| Yellow " | 8 0 0 |
| Brown Kutni ready | 7 12 0 |
| Tone—Firm. | |

**Gingellyseed—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bold White 85 per cent | 54 8 0 |
| " 75 do. | 53 0 0 |
| " 50 do. | 51 8 0 |
| Black Kutni | 43 8 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat | 58 0 0 |
| Tone—Firm. | |

**Castorseed:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| | 35 12 0 |
| Tone—steady. | |

**Cottonseed—**

| | |
|---|---|
| | 19 4 0 |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

**Groundnuts—**

| | |
|---|---|
| | 46 0 0 |
| Tone—Firm. | |

**Wheat:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi | 4 7 6 |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

## RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 20,232 | bales. |
| Wheat | 3,853 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,067 | " |
| Rapeseed | 3,037 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 10,317 | " |
| Poppyseed | 6 | " |
| Groundnuts | 28 | " |
| Castorseed | 7,324 | " |
| Rice | 22,991 | " |
| Myrabollams | 9,642 | " |
| Cottonseed | 45,910 | " |
| Mowrasseed | 29 | " |
| Gram | 1,970 | " |
| Joowar | 860 | " |
| Maize | 29 | " |

**Shares:—**

Closing quotations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maneckjee Petits | Rs. 3,455 | March. |
| Kohinoors | " 775 | " |
| Davids | " 402 1/2 | " |
| Colaba Land | " 1,010 | " |
| Bank of India | " 53 | " |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

**Money:—**

Is in good demand at 8 per cent. per annum for one or two months fixed.

**Exchange:—**

The firm tone in the Exchange Market continues. All Banks are willing to sell at 1s. 4 3/32 d. T.T. without finding buyers, and as the money market is firmer than usual it is expected that large allotments of Telegraphic Transfers will be made at the sale of council drafts to-day. The credit rate is firm at 1s. 4 7/32 d. 3m./st. and Banks are not offering better terms before the Mail of 22nd March. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 4 3/32 d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 4 7/32 d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight | 1s. 4 7/32 d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 4 1/32 d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Francs | 172½ |
| Do. 6 months' sight—Marks. | 141 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight | 163 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight | 148½ |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight | 221 |

**Government Paper:—**

There have been a good many sellers in the market to-day. In the morning rates opened at 97¼ cash, and 97 7/16 for the settlement, fell to 97 7/32 and 97½ respectively but again recovering to 97 9/32 and 97 7/16. As the date of the settlement approaches the bulls are betraying some anxiety as to their position. Money is dear and at the end of the month finance will not be easy and some holders are therefore closing their accounts before the squeeze comes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 97·2 |
| 1st Settlement | 97·3 |

**Bullion:—**

The price of Bar silver fell 1/16 in London yesterday the quotations being 31 1/16 for ready and 31⅛ for delivery forward in two months. Local rates opened about 1/16 lower to-day in sympathy with London rates. Ready bars opened at 79⅛ ex duty and close unchanged. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady as under.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready | 79 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | 97 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | 80 | 5 | 0 |

## THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

The net profit of the Punjab National Bank, Ld., during the year 1906 was 97,148-13-8 which the half-yearly meeting of the Shareholders held on 3rd instant disposed of as under:—Towards Dividend at 9 per cent. and Interest at 4½ per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Towards Dividend at 9 per cent. and Interest at 4½ per cent. on advance Capital | Rs. | 32,206 | 1 8 |
| Reserve Fund raising it to Rs. 2,00,000 | Rs. | 50,000 | 0 0 |
| Contingent Fund Rs. 34,583 | 8 10 Rs. | 11,856 | 10 0 |
| Bonus for the Staff | Rs. | 1,500 | 0 0 |
| Balance carried to next half year | Rs. | 1,586 | 2 0 |
| Total | Rs. | 97,148 | 13 8 |

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

The Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University met yesterday in the University Library for the purpose of electing a Dean and three Syndics. On the motion of Major Childe, seconded by Major Street, Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock was elected Dean of the Faculty. The following three gentlemen were nominated for the office of Syndic:—Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock and seconded by Major Mayer. Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock proposed by Major Mayer and seconded by Major Herbert. Major Childe proposed by Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, and seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock. All the three gentlemen were elected to the office of Syndic.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. NERA.

The following passengers will sail to day the 21st Inst, at at 5 p.m., per Messageries Maritime Company's steamer "Nera" from the stream for Marseilles.

Mr Rivoit, Mr Ashwarth, Mr Weiot, Capt Bryce, Commt Bucret, Mr and Mrs Bodley and infant, Mr Bell, Mr Carscalls Mrs Cobb, 4 Children, nurse and Governess, Mr Orren, Miss Campbell, Miss R Down, Mr De La Nezieve, Franchetti Baron and Baroness, Miss Irwin, Mr Ikida, Mr Jather, Mr John son Miss Leader, Mr Leboan, Lodes Corporal, LtMackie, Capt Mc Caskill, Mr Meyer, Mr Melling, Mr and Mrs Mc Nicoll, Lt Nicoll, Major Orr, Mr Pinchon, Mr Ribounshinsky, Mr G Nan, Lt Col Bankes, Lt and Mrs Schneider, Mr and Mrs Simpson, Lt Strong, Mr Shirgwokar, Mr and Mrs Thyse, Miss Vonseberstrom and child, Mrs Were, Mr Wallace

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY presided at the 17th anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday and expressed deep sympathy with the anxiety of the Association to help forward their great movement.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BOLSIN—MEADER—Feb. 20, at C. M. S. Mission Church Grant Road by Rev. John H. Robinson, Manuel Bolsin M. L. M. F. to Catherine Meader eldest daughter of Mr. P. Meader of London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOUGHTON—February 11, at the Sanitarium Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Captain G. J. Boughton, B. A. M. C. of a son.

SEVERIN—At the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, to Holger and Ida Severin, (nee St, Quintin, a son

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON-HOUSTON—CHILDERS—February 11, at St. George's Church Agra, Captain C. E D. Davidson-Houston, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force, to Constance Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Professor R. C. Childers.

RIDDELL—LAWRIK—February, 11, at Mothari, Arehibald Riddell, Essex, Regiment, to Edith Mary, daughter of the late William Murray Lawrie, Seleng Assam.

STERN—CARROLL—February 12, at Basti, I. P., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lucknow, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Kennedy, M. A., Maximilian Theodore Stern, son of the Rev. H. Stern, Rector of Drampton, Norwich, to Evelyn Margaret, youngest daughter of Mrs and Captain G T Carroll.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 4m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m; High water 4-26m., 7-15a. ; Low water, 11-24m.
Contested election of 16 Municipal Councillors by Justices, Municipal Hall, 1 p. m. (B. T.)
Bombay Horse and Dog Show.
Sassoon Mechanic's Institute—Lecture by Mr. J. N. Fraser 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company.
Harmston's Circus.

INDIAN CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—Raj Kumar Sajan Singh Ramsingh and Kumar Barot Singhji of Rutlam are the latest arrivals in Bombay. The former is putting up in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road and the latter in the Watson's Annexe Hotel.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.—Another interesting card was presented last evening by the management of Elysium Skating Rink and the entries in all events were well filled. The Three legged race and the Croquet competition proved very interesting and, a number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the sports on skates. The Driving competition produced immense fun. The gentleman was blindfolded and guided by the lady by means of reins which she held in her hands the ends being tied to the gentleman's arms.

MUSIC AT GREENS'.—The Bander String Band will play the following Programme on Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Le Mattchiche — Ch Boreiclery |
| Overture | Knight Errant — Wm Bendix |
| Valse | Incognita — Ch Coote |
| Selection | Three Little Maids — Paul A Rubens |
| Cake Walk | Mumblin's Moss — S W Shurban |
| Polka | Linnet (Riccolo Solo) — F Brockett |
| Potpourri | Frolock U Wehlgmuth — Franke |
| Galop | La Course — F Ziegler |

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. R. B. MANTRI.—The members of the Gamdevi Juvenile Club entertained Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, a member of the Club, and his workers on the Election day to a Tea Party last Saturday evening at the house of Mr. Balvant Dinanath Pathare, near the Girgaum Cattle Pound, to congratulate him on his election as a Councillor to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the ratepayers of the Girgaum Ward. Messrs. B. S. Valdya and Nanalal Parbhuram addressed the gathering and Mr. Mantri acknowledged with thanks the happy feeling expressed by his friends at his success at the election, and assured them that he would always endeavour to watch the interests of the rate-payers

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDOO ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution:—From the the Director General of Education for the Grant-in-aid of Anglo-Vernacular School, Rs. 750 ; Sheth Tapishanker Rewashanker through Sheth Nagindass Tribhovandass, Rs. 51 ; Rattansey Muljee in memory of his deceased aunt Bai Lalbai for feast, Rs. 50 ; Pragjee Surjee for milk at Re 1-8-0 per day—every month, Rs. 46-8 ; Hargovandass Narayendass Jeychand in greetings of his Marriage for feast Rs. 40 ; Mulchand Govindjee Doongersee in greetings of the marraiage of his son Mathuradass for feast, Rs, 35. A gentleman, Rs. 25 ; Sheth Makandass Ravji in greetings of the marriage of Bai Ambabai, Rs. 25 ; Jivandass Muljee Rs. 15 ; Harilal Atmaram through Sheth Nagindass Tribhovandass, Rs. 10 ; Jamnadass Ramjee Rs. 10 ; Miscellaneous Donations, Rs. 20.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M. D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, has much pleasure in announcing that His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Lamington, G.C. M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to become an Honorary Patron of the Institution and also in acknowledging the following contributions towards the Funds or the Home from 1st January 1907 to 18th February 1907:—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Rs. 50 ; Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, C.I.E., Rs. 500 ; the Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., thro' Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co., Rs. 30 ; Mr. F. R. Wadia M. A., L. L. B., Rs. 25 ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. P. Khareghat, I. C. S., and Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity each Rs. 20 ; O. G. O., Mr. G. Gilbert, Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, Mr. H. R. Greaves, and Bai Henabai Jamsetjee H. Petet, each Rs. 10 ; H. B., Mr. P. J. Bure, R. N. H., Mr. A. Darren Jones, Mr. Kavasbaw S. Powvala, Mr. Hormasji Rustamji Umrigur, Messrs M. M. Rottenwalla and Co., Mr. D. Goothing, Mr. P. M. Dalal, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parek, B. A., L. L. B., H. M., H. E. E. P., H. K., Mr. M. M. Cama, Mr. Dnishaw, D. Curranee, Mr S. M. Moses, Mr. Vessanji Khimiji, Mr. Jehangir Romonjee Petet, O. M., J. P. G., Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr J. B. Dalal, A. S. M., Mr Damoder Lakhmidas Khunji. Mr. Dwarkardas Dharamsey, Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday, Mr. Pestonje Nusserwanjee Masani, Mr. Shapoorji A. Settna. A. N. Other, Mr. D. C, Pandole and Messrs Vatcha Bros, each Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

On Saturday afternoon, there will be a souvenir matinee, when a handsome Shetland pony, and gold and silver watches will be given away amongst the children, and every youngster will get a chance of a prize. On Saturday night there will be a presentation of trophies to the winning jockey and trainer of the Byculla Club Cup. We are informed that in consequence of the Motor Carnival being held on Friday night the management have decided to postpone the benefit to the clever Frantz troupe of acrobats till Friday, March 1st. The Frantzes simply amazed the Amir on Tuesday night, as they did most other people, and they deserve a bumper house.

On Monday a benefit performance will be given on behalf of the Messina Hospital Building Fund, when half the proceeds will be devoted by Madame Love to this well-known Parsee Institution.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 11 | 8 | 25 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 12 | 10 | 43 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Residents and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 37 | 30 | 128 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 85 | | |
| Same date last year | 31 | 30 | 159 |

A TELEGRAM from Rio de Janeiro says:—"It has been decided to negotiate a loan of £5,000,000 in London under the guarantee of the Federal Government in order to support the Coffee 'Valorisation.' In financial circles, however, opinion is generally opposed to this operation on the ground that it would only stave off the failure of the 'Valorisation' scheme."

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court yesterday.

RE POONAMCHAND GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted an extension for three months.

RE AMBALAL UMEDRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment till next Court day. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ABDULLA VISRAM KHOJA.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Jardine for an opposing creditor. By consent of counsel, the matter was allowed to stand over till next Court day.

RE NOORBHOY JAFFERJEE.

Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan for an opposing creditor, and by consent the matter was adjourned till next Court day.

RE BANSIDASS SEWPERSAD.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BHAGWANDAS MANEKLAL AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extention of his interim order for three months.

RE BHAGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor applied for an order for the production of the insolvent's account books. He ought to have deposited them at the time of filing the petition, but had not yet done so. His Lordship gave a rule nisi, requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit with the Official Assignee all the account books in his possession.

RE SHAIK ABDUL REHMAN SHAIK MASANI.

On the application of Mr. Manker on behalf of the insolvent, his Lordship extended the interim order.

RE MAHOMED ABDUL LADAK.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order and for leave to serve notices on two creditors who had not been served, and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE MANEKCHAND LALBHAI AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker on behalf of the insolvent, this matter was allowed to stand over for a fortnight. The learned counsel said that notices had been sent to all judgment creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Raghubai, widow of Pragjee Varsay Lohana; Arjun Raghoba Pathare; Manekjee Nowrojee Jarawalla; Thomas Azaveil; Adarjee Dorabjee Patel; Ratanjee Dadabhoy Patel; Shaik Chand Abdul Rehman; Manlal Amiram Bhat; Moola Hasanaki Sullemanjee; Raghauji Kullianjee Thucker; Pochajee Hirjibhoy Siroff; Gajanon Dinajee Paru; and Mahodu Trimbak Vani.

## PLEADERS' FEES.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khareghat disposed of a civil application presented by one Mathurabai against the opponent N. Shanker Kale for a direction to correct an error in calculating the pleaders' fees. The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the applicant, the opponent being represented by Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale. The circumstances of the case are that the opponent brought a suit against the applicant to set aside an award filed in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, and that suit was decided against the applicant. Thereupon he filed an appeal which was dismissed by the High Court. The subject matter in dispute between the parties was the setting aside of a decree; the claim of which was valued at Rs. 12,256; and the applicant contends that for purposes of calculating the pleaders' fees, this amount ought to have been taken into consideration. From a copy of the decree which the applicant obtained he finds that the office has wrongly calculated the pleaders' fees. A letter pointing out this mistake was sent to the Registrar, High Court, but that officers informed the applicant that he should submit his case for the orders of the High Court, Hence this application.

The case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed: "we think that we have power to interfere in the case under section 206 of the Code of Civil Procedure." This course was adopted in a case reported from Allahabad, Vithaldas versus Sham Kishen. The only question, their Lordships remarked, was what is the subject matter. It did not appear to their Lordships to be Rs. 12,256 for which Mr. Khare contended, but that it works out at Rs. 8,726. This is made up of Rs. 6,524 in respect of ornaments, Rs. 162 in respect of clothes, and Rs. 2,040 in respect of maintenance, and their Lordships arrived at this last figure by adopting the principal laid down in the Court Fees Act.

Their Lordships therefore ordered that, for the purpose of calculating the pleaders' fees, the sum of Rs. 8,726 should be taken into consideration.

## DISSENSIONS IN THE DASA OSWAL CASTE.

### Attempt to Remove a Trustee.

IN the High Court, on Tuesday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarkar delivered judgment in the suit of Champsi Kuvarji vs. Jethabhai Narsi. The parties belonged to the Cutchee Dasa Oswal Bania caste. The plaintiff had alleged that he was a trustee of the property of the caste, and of the Sadharna and Derasar funds. He averred, he was a member of the Managing Committee of the caste, and as such, he claimed to inspect and take copies of the whole of the books of accounts, or such portions of them as he thought necessary; also of the minute-books, and documents. The defendant was the president of the Managing Committee; he had denied the plaintiff's right for the inspection. Hence this suit.

The learned Judge reviewed the proceedings at considerable length, and arrived at the following conclusions: The evidence was all one way; its weight was decidedly in favour of the plaintiff's case. The conclusion to which he had arrived at on a consideration of the evidence was that no meeting of the caste was legally called and held, at which the plaintiff was deprived of his rights; such meetings as were called, were for other purposes; and at those resolutions were passed concerning the plaintiff. There could be no doubt the defendant and his faction had been trying to get rid of the plaintiff by unfair means. The caste having become divided into two factions, it had become a difficult matter for the defendant's party to convene a meeting of the caste properly, in accordance with the rules; and after due intimation to all the members of the caste, to bring on the plaintiff's case before a regularly held meeting of the caste. The defendant and his party had, therefore, got up irregular meetings: there they have had certain resolutions passed. These resolutions could not protect the defendant: they were indicative, in Justice Chandavarkar's opinion, of the unfair attempts to injure the plaintiff's rights conferred on him by the caste. The defendant had further tried to take shelter behind the action of the Managing Committee. That action could not warrant his invasion of the plaintiff's rights, because the Managing Committee itself had no power under the rules to deny to the plaintiff his rights, or deprive him of them without the consent of the caste. The plaintiff must have his costs from the defendant.

Another judgment was delivered by the same learned Judge in the suit of Champsi Kuvarji vs. Jethabhai Narsi and others, the parties to this suit also the same nearly as the above: they were members of the Cutchee Dasa Oswal Bania caste. Justice Chandavarkar said, that the evidence showed the present litigation was the result of two factions in the caste: one was headed by Vasanji Trikumji, and the other by Jethabhai Narsi, one of the defendants. This was not the first time these divisions had arisen, or the caste launched into litigation; it was the third time they had come to Court, The plaintiff now complained, that his co-trustees the defendants, had wrongfully excluded him from the trusts of the Derasar and Sadharna funds: he asked for a declaration of his trusteeship, and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from denying to him, or otherwise interfering with his rights as a trustee. Defendants maintained in reply, that plaintiff had been removed from his office of trustee by the caste, which had the sole and exclusive power to remove him: this question being a caste matter, the Court had no jurisdiction to give to the plaintiff the relief he sought. The learned Judge reviewed the merits of the case; and arrived at the conclusion that, if the defendants, or members of the caste, or the caste itself, thought that plaintiff ought not to continue as a trustee, they must take proper steps in accordance with the law to have him removed by a decree of the Court: but they had no right to take the law in thier own hands. The action of the defendants, complained of by the plaintiff, was clearly illegal, the result of the findings on the issues was, that the plaintiff's claim was decreed with costs.

## ELECTRIC INSTALLATION OF LIGHTS.

On Tuesday, in the High Court, before the Hon. Mr Justice Davar, the suit of F. and C. Osler, Limited vs. Ratonji Sorabji Munshi, was called on. Mr. Invararity, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Invererity said there was a Chamber order for substituted service on the defendant, and an affidavit of service. Summons had been affixed to the Watson's Annexe door; also in a prominent place in this Court-house. This was an action for an electric installation of lights and things of that sort, supplied to the Annexe.

The learned counsel called Mr. F. H. Simkin, constituted attorney of the plaintiffs. Witness said' his was an English Company doing business in Bombay: in April last defendant, who was the lessee of the hotel, had agreed to an estimate of Rs. 8,000 for an electric installation in the hotel, and for putting-up 504 lights and 144 fans. The amount was to be paid by instalments of Rs. 700, which were not paid quite regularly, but pretty regularly.

Mr Inverarity: I asked you whether they were paid "regularly;" instead of replying to that, you say "pretty regularly." Whether defendant paid the instalments regularly?

Witness: No, not regularly.

Mr. Inverarity: The dates mentioned in the plaint, are they correct?

Witness: They are correct: instalments were paid.

Mr. Inverarity: At the date of the filing of the suit, three instalments of Rs. 700 were due? Rs. 2,100 in all.

Witness: Yes, three instalments were due at the date.

Mr. Justice Davar: Decree with interest and costs, and further interest on judgment. Who becomes the owner of the whole installation, Mr. Inverarity? I ask it as a matter of curiosity, as the defendant, I believe, has absconded from Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity: My Lord, the defendant held the Hotel from the Sirdar; the Sirdar has now re-entered into possession. There may be something about it between the Sirdar and the Company, which I am not at liberty to disclose at present.

## RIGHT OF A USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGEE.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khareghat, disposed of in second appeal a case in which the appellant and original plaintiff Thama, widow of Rajo Manglya Bhoir, sued the respondents and original defendants, Govind Bilal Mhatra and Gopal Mahtra to enforce her rights, as a usufructuary mortgagee under a bond. The Hon'ble Mr. Khare appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. F. N. Samant.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bassein who dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Thana confirmed the decree of the Court of the first instance and rejected the claim with costs. The Plaintiff failed on the ground that the bond on which he sues has not been proved and accordingly his suit has been dismissed with costs. It is under these circumstances that he appeals to the High Court. The bond itself is not forthcoming and the District Judge has held that it is lost; on that ground he admitted a certified copy produced from the Registrar's Office. His finding however is that the bond is not proved to have been executed by the defendants. The case coming on for hearing, their Lordships remarked that admittedly there was no oral evidence adduced in proof of the execution of the bond. That was for no fault of the plaintiff as the writer and the attesting witnesses are deceased, and apparently there was no one to whom the plaintiff could call for the purpose of proving the execution of the document. It, however, appeared to their Lordships that the District Judge has overlooked the provisions of sections 58,59 and 60 of the Registration Act. It has been contended on the part of the respondents that there are endorsements in the case which enable the plaintiff to rely on them as evidence of the execution of the document and the receipt of consideration money. Cases have been cited in support of this view and in particular the case reported in XXV weekly Reporter, Mittyanand versus Raj Bullabs Adyapurahit. On the other side cases have been cited for the purpose of showing that what the plaintiff relies on, has never been regarded as a sufficient proof of documents and for this purpose reference has been made to Shaikh Faiz Ali versus Ouredee Singh, (VII Calcutta, 223) Ram Coomar Sen versus Khoda Noway (XVII Calcutta 903). But in none of these cases has reference been made to the provisions of the particular Registration Act which was applicable to the document then under consideration. Now on the document here there are a large number of endorsements made in accordance with the provisions of section 58 and in those endorsements it is stated that the Executants admit execution of the document and receipt of money.

We are unable, said their Lordships, sitting here in second appeal to say that those endorsements prove the execution and the receipt of consideration money, but we are able to say that the endorsements may be admissible as evidence

NOTE

The Name

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.


NOTICE.

BOMBAY MOTOR GYMKHANA, CARNIVAL AND AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

OFFICIALS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have kindly consented to accept appointments as Officials in connection with the above are kindly requested to be so good as to be present at 7 A. M. on the Marine Lines Maidan, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, to study the course and receive instructions as to their duties.

COMPETITORS.

All Competitors in order that the events and conditions of the programme should be thoroughly understood are requested to be present on the Marine Lines Maidan, on FRIDAY the 22nd instant, at 7-30 A. M.

Competitors are informed that Cars must be parked by 1 P. M. on the afternoon of the Show in order that there should be no confusion. Arrangements have been made for parking and the orders of the Officials should be strictly observed.

Entrance for Competing Cars to be from Esplanade Road near the well, facing the Queen's statue. Competitors must show Competitors' Cards at the Entrance. No Cars excepting these competing will be admitted into this enclosure. Noncompeting Cars to be driven on to the Marine Lines Maidan where they will be parked by the Police.

Competitors are reminded that no petrol must be filled in tanks on the ground. This must be done beforehand.

N. M. MARSHALL,
*Honorary Secretary,*
MOTOR GYMKHANA & AUTOMOBILE SHOW COMMITTEE.

MOTOR CARNIVAL AT NIGHT.

THOSE taking part in the GRAND PARADE and other Events are advised not to REMOVE their CARS during the dinner interval.


NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

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Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent position in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.


The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1907.


## THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

LORD LAMINGTON, at the University Convocation on Tuesday evening, declared that he never did a better act since he came in our midst as Chancellor than when he asked Vice-Chancellor Selby to deliver the customary Address this year. Probably His Excellency was right, if unnecessarily modest. For the Vice-Chancellor's oration was full of sound common sense, such as should appeal not merely to the few hundreds of people within the Senate Hall, but to the many thousands of intelligent people, who must perforce remain outside its walls. He discussed the question how far the University, in this its jubilee year, had succeeded in its task. Was the work at the present time as well done as in the past; were the graduates of to-day equal to the graduates of forty years ago? And in answering, many people fall into a mistake. The mistake is to imagine that the University had failed in its mission because all students are not sent forth professed students for life. The question should rather be: Whether amongst all the men they sent out year by year into the world they sent forth a fair proportion of men mentally equipped and morally predisposed to render intelligent and liberal service to their country? For that, after all, is the main object of state-aided education as it should be of all education—the general improvement of the race and the better equipment of its men to take their places in the world of competition. We believe the Bombay University can fairly lay claim to have consistently done this, though as the Vice-Chancellor observes in comparing the work of forty years ago and that of to-day, we must not expect the same level of general excellence now as when the students were counted by units instead of hundreds. What militates as much as anything against the quality of the intellectual harvest and the potentiality of University men for good was indicated by Mr. Selby in his further remarks: "Another point of difference between those days and the present is that the whole of the intellectual activity of the educated classes of the country had not been swept into the maelstrom of political agitation and discussion." The Vice-Chancellor assured his hearers that he would be the last man to depreciate interest in politics because the interest of the community is bound up in that of the individual, and it would never do to let things drift. His definition of politics, though unoriginal, is the attempt to give the community such organisation as will further the highest developments in the moral and intellectual life of the nation.

Political life as it is known to-day in India, however, is noisy and violent, possessing a danger all its own to the graduate in Mr. Selby's view, and we are glad to find that he amplified it for the benefit of the young graduates just going forth into the world. In the first place, said he, a young man when he joins a political movement naturally attaches himself to the majority. He becomes carried away by the idea that he represents that creed of the majority and thinks he is giving expression to his personal conviction. Thus the habit of independent thinking tends to disappear and his intellectual faculties are upset. There is also the moral danger in that politics above all things require strength of will. It required that when a man saw things done of which he did not approve, that he should have the courage to say so. By doing so he would place himself in opposition to the majority and that was a difficult thing for any man to do. Thus, apart from the distraction of political life it had also the tendency to weaken the moral fibre. The Vice-Chancellor might have enlarged very considerably on this subject, but he preferred to compare the graduates of to-day with those of yesterday, regretting that the number of real students and scholars among the graduates of to-day was not larger; and he thought the difference between the graduates of the present and of the past is perhaps a moral one. By this he meant that, so far as he could understand the graduates of early days were more modest in themselves than were the graduates of to-day. To him it appeared that "they realised more fully the vast extent of the field of knowledge and the difficulty of obtaining the truth. He had associated himself a great deal with some of the early graduates of this University and he found it difficult to revive in his imagination the intense enthusiasm with which they approached their task. Of course with the lapse of time the novelty were off and they could not restore the fascination of it. He could not but regret that in these days there appeared to him to be something less of freedom and less of individuality than there were amongst the earlier generation. In those days men cared more to follow out their individual bent and to make the most of those faculties with which they believed themselves to be endowed, but there was one charge often brought against the students of to-day, which he thought was a wrong one. It was said that the love of knowledge for its own sake had disappeared altogether and that men were filled simply with the desire to pass examinations." And we fear that in many cases it has. Too much of the students' future depends on the examination for him to treat it lightly; hence the tendency to cream and the explanation of the existence of graduates who are little removed from illiterate.

The Vice-Chancellor is inclined to blame the teachers for this and he declared that the teacher who said to his students: "You have to be examined in such and such subjects. I know the questions which will be asked, so I will tell you the answers—if a teacher went on in that way then he was what the Athenians called Socrates, a corruptor of youth and ought to be expelled from the University and his profession." Probably. But while human nature is what it is there will be "corruptors," and the inference seems to be fewer examinations of the kind at which teachers or students can get the papers in advance. The result will be the production of scholars instead of parrots. As an experienced teacher, he gave in conclusion a few hints to present teachers, which it is to be hoped will not be forgotten by them. The first requisite was that the teacher should thoroughly know his subject and it was equally important that he should be interested in interesting his student in his subject. The work of a teacher required knowledge, great patience and an infinite sympathy and the art of putting oneself in the same point of view as the pupil. He must realise the pupil's difficulties and ask himself how they were to be overcome. If they wanted to succeed as teachers in this country they must from the moment they landed in India make it their constant endeavour to mix and become friends with all the best representatives of the societies from which were drawn the pupils they had to teach—a desideratum undoubtedly, but one of which the realisation is of the utmost difficulty unless the teacher has especial capacity for inspiring confidence and making friends.

A RAT TRIAL IN BOMBAY! WE have lately heard much of the Hindus' extravagant regard for animal life as manifested in their hostility to the campaign that is being waged against rats, those proved disseminators of plague in our midst, by the municipal authorities. This Hindu, especially Jain, doctrine seems to be a good idea carried to excess, regardless of the harm the rats and other similar beings produce to men, but is nothing new in India and the East. Our modern ideas on animals, which are essentially humane and have given rise to the formation of societies for preventing cruelty to animals and the establishment of places like the Dogs' Home in London and elsewhere, are Indian and Oriental in their origin, and in a very interesting article in the *Contemporary Review*, Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco, an English woman settled in Italy and married to an Italian, traces its growth from the time that Pythagorus brought the doctrine to Greece and Europe from India. Our Hindu friends, who inhabit the Fort, and who objected so strongly to the killing of rats the other day, perhaps think that we are unjust to the rats and that they have not had a fair trial. We would not be surprised if they were to petition the Municipality for a regular trial in a court of justice of these vermin whom they would be prepared to defend by engaging the sharpest witted counsel that money could command. If so, they would not be without precedent to go by. For, as the article referred to shows, the strange business of animal prosecutions was once common in the middle ages in Germany, Italy, and other Christian countries. "What can be thought of a regular trial of inconvenient or offending animals, in which great care is taken to keep up the appearance of fairplay to the defendants? Our first impression is that it must be an elaborate comedy; but a study of the facts makes it impossible to accept the theory." These trials seem to have been in real earnest, though while reading their accounts it is difficult to preserve seriousness.

We take an instance from several given by Countess Cesaresco. An important trial took place in Savoy in 1587. The accused was a certain fly. Two suitable advocates were assigned to the insects, who argued on their behalf that these creatures were created before man, and had been blessed by God who gave them a right to feed on grass, and for all these and other good reasons, the flies were in their right when they occupied the vineyards of the Commune; they simply availed themselves of a legitimate privilege conformable to divine and natural law. The plaintiff's advocate retorted that the Bible and common sense showed animals to be created for the utility of man; hence they could not have the right to cause him loss, to which the counsel for the insects replied that man had the right to command animals, no doubt, but not to persecute, excommunicate and interdict them when they were merely conforming to natural law which is eternal and immutable like the divine. The judges, we are told, were so deeply impressed by this pleading that, to cut the case short, which seemed to be going against him, the Mayor of St. Julien hastened to propose a compromise; he offered a piece of land where the flies might find a safe retreat and live out their days in peace and plenty. The offer was accepted. On June 29, 1587, the citizens of St. Julien were bidden to the market square by ringing the church bells, and after a short discussion they ratified the agreement, which handed over a large piece of land to the exclusive use of the insects. Hope was expressed that they would be entirely satisfied with the bargain. A right of way across the land was, indeed, reserved to the public, but no harm whatever was to be done to the flies on their own territory. It was stated in the present contract that the reservation was ceded to the insects in perpetuity. All these proceedings were in earnest though that does not detract from their comicality to us. We are not told whether the simple folk of St. Julien in Savoy took an undertaking from the flies or their advocates that they would confine themselves thenceforward to "their own territory," and would no longer interfere with themselves. If such an undertaking be forthcoming from our present day advocates of rats and fleas and the like, our Municipality ought at once to cede in perpetuity, say, one of the islands in the harbour to the free and unrestricted use of these creatures. We would not care to demand even a "right of way across" this island, but leave it entirely to the rats, if only they or their Hindu advocates for them, would give an undertaking—and keep it too, to remain for evermore in their new domain, forgetting us and by us forgotten, cheerfully. But until then we are afraid our tender-hearted Hindu neighbours will have to put up with the carnage of rats that must go on in spite of their feeble protests.

THE MOTOR GYMKHANA. WE are glad to be able to announce that no less than 600 entries have been received for the Motor Gymkhana to be held to-morrow and some splendid sport should be witnessed. No Gymkhana in England has ever achieved such a success at its initial effort. The Committee have the patronage and hope to have the presence of His Excellency the Governor. As His Majesty the Amir will still be in Bombay it is very probable he will also be present. The Committee has the support of the Members of Council. The entries include the most prominent motorists of Bombay. We may mention that Major Lee, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, has entered for the Gymkhana, and that Lord Lamington has kindly consented to show his Siddley Car. Among the competitors are Major Meyer, Dr. Deane, Mr. A. Turner Laing, Mr. C. A. Cooke, Mr. G. Bottoni, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr. D. M. Dalal, Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's Sons, Mr. Mulraj Khatau, Mr. Narotum Morarji Gokuldas and representatives of all sections of the different communities. The Committee were not over confident in regard to the ladies' events but it is exceedingly gratifying that among the ladies who have entered are Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Bepson, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Brooke, Miss Cronmelin, Mrs. Muir and Mrs. Morland. The lady Judges include Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Treble, Lady Petit, Miss Petit, Lady Readymoney, and Mrs. Meyer. The judging will be done by prominent local citizens, most of whom are motorists, while the Time Keepers, Starters, Referees and Clerks of the Course and other officials assure the most satisfactory conduct of the large number of events in the programme. After the sports a Motor Carnival will be held at 9 p. m. which should prove very diverting. This will be at least a unique affair, the like of which has never been attempted in the East and if it should happen that for the want of time some of the items from the Gymkhana be held over they will be included in the night's events, thus forming a special feature and attraction to those who, from any reason, were prevented from attending the afternoon function. Two Military Bands have been engaged for the afternoon events and a grand programme of music will be gone through. At night also a band will be in attendance. The lighting of the ground will be most effectually carried out and the decorated, and illuminated, cars, and the grand parade of all the cars taking part in the exhibition, should form a great attraction to the public. The prizes are of the most valuable description, including cups and trophies from the the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Maharaja of Alwar, Rana of Porebunder, Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Sassoon David and from several leading citizens. The prizes will be on exhibition at the show but will not be distributed till the annual Dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, at which Sir Lawrence Jenkins will preside, and Lady Jenkins has kindly consented to present the trophies.

RAIL-BORNE TRADE. Mr. Mead's report on the Rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind) in the past year shows an increase in both bulk and value. As contrasted with the trade of the previous year and the average the trade showed an expansion of 5 and 20 per cent, respectively in volume, and 15 and 30 per cent. in value, the larger increase in the latter being due both to the rise in price and increased trade in costlier articles like cotton goods. In spite of improvements under metals and cotton-raw the total imports on the whole showed a decline of 12·6 per cent. in volume below the last year, the shrinkage occurring chiefly in grain and pulse, notably wheat and oil-seeds, and in coal and coke. Export traffic showed an increase of 22 per cent. in volume and 13 per cent. in value over that of the last year. Excepting oil-seeds and railway materials which showed a small decline the export traffic under all heads expanded, the expansion being principally confined to salt, sugar, metals, food-grains other than wheat, coal and coke and kerosine. The increase in value was chiefly owing to activity of trade in cotton piece-goods, both European and Indian, during the year. Local Trade, which consists mostly of transactions between the Bombay Port and the rest of the Presidency, was an improvement on the previous year and also the average of the past five years both in volume and value, the former increasing by 23·3 and 34·3 and the latter by 17 and 33 per cent., respectively.

MR. H. K. BEAUCHAMP. WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, C. I. E, who had just relinquished the editorship of the *Madras Mail* and returned home to England. The deceased journalist, who was a brother of Commander W. Beauchamp R.I.M., the head of the Marine Survey Department, was originally in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government of India, but left it for the Press on which he achieved the distinction of making Madras journalism one of the most educative influences of the Presidency. He took an active interest in public life in Madras and made a vast number of friends in every section of the community and had earned a reputation for straightforwardness and integrity as well as a desire to secure the best interests of Madras in every possible direction. We lament his death all the more as the day before he left India he had consented to have his name added to our list of contributors at Home.

CHAPTER XV of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way" by William le Queux, will be found on page 8 of to-day's issue.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS," Commander H. Christian, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, which port she left on the 17th instant.

THE Telegraph system in the Simla Hills has been extended from Mandi to Siget.

MR. LYLE, E. B. S. Railway, proceeds on a year's furlough in March and Mr. Taylor, Deputy Manager, N. W. Railway, officiates.

IT is under consideration to exempt from Excise Duty, Indian-made cotton belting and listing used for driving machinery.

The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay, Member in the Commerce and Industry Department, has returned to Calcutta from his tour.

THE High Court of Calcutta will be closed from Thursday to Saturday next, both days inclusive, on account of the Moharram Festival.

THE Lord Bishop of Madras arrived in Madras on Saturday, from furlough in England, by the special Mail train. He was met at the Central Station by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon and a number of the Clergy of the Diocese. The Bishop will leave Madras this week on a tour [illegible] to Nandyal and other places in [illegible] of visitation and will return about the first [illegible] neighbourhood, week in March.

THE Hongkong *Ceylon* tele[illegible] Correspondent of the *Times of* P. and [illegible] graphed on the 15th instant:—"The ar[illegible] *J. Devasha*, with Prince Fushimi on board, [illegible]ved at Kobe to-day with three holes above the waterline and her bow twisted. She had been in collision with the *Shingu Maru*. She is repairing at Kawasaki Dock and is expected to sail this afternoon. The Mail will not be delayed." The same correspondent also telegraphed that the Chinese Board of War has ordered that all Manchu soldiers shall be drilled in the foreign style and that the Commerce Board refuses to approve of the Belgian loan of four million taels for the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway negotiated in January.

IN the report on Indo-Yarkand Trade for the year ended the 31st March, 1906, it is stated that Germany supplied Rs. 140,000 worth of velvet alone, sent via Ladakh. This arrived in the autumn, and was all sold off by April. England's share in this silk manufacture trade was represented by certain brocades and satins worth only Rs. 4,000. The Ladakh Trade Report for a similar period showed that the total value of imports and exports was just over Rs. 27 lakhs, or Rs. 5 lakhs less than in 1904-05. The decrease was mainly in imports, the chief reason being that goods to the value of Rs. 338,000 remained in hand from the previous year.

## NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INDIA IN THE KING'S SPEECH. THE reference to India in the King's speech on the opening of Parliament may mean a great deal, or may mean next to nothing. I am disposed to think that it is more than the mere expression of a pious sentiment. Putting the most liberal construction upon His Majesty's words, there does not seem to be any ground for the apprehensions of Lord Lansdowne that they might portend a legislation affecting the very foundations of the Government of India. His Majesty said that "while firmly guarding the strength and unity of the executive power unimpaired, I look forward to a steadfast effort being made to provide the means of widening the basis of peace, order and good government among the vast populations committed to my charge." The language is sufficiently guarded and reserved to provoke alarm. It does not convey the promise of a revolutionary measure and while there is not the head of affairs a man like Mr. John Morley, stout hearted radical as he is, there is no likelihood of any such measure being introduced in the administration of this country. As prescribing carefully the limits within which reform is considered suitable for India at the present moment, the Royal message will not soothe or satisfy the advanced—too far advanced—school of Indians. The party which clamours for autonomy, free of British control, can not accept with equanimity any reform which is conditional on the maintenance of the absolute supremacy of the executive power. Whether this hairbrained party is satisfied or not, should not concern the Government or the public in the least. It is much too blatant, but it is really insignificant. The best intellect and the highest civic virtue of the country is powerfully arrayed against it, and I shall not be surprised if it dies of a surfeit caused by its own excesses. Leaving it, therefore, altogether out of account, I am of opinion that all that is sane and reasonable in the country will be satisfied, if the King's words were followed by a legislative measure taking a step forward in the direction of popular administration. They may be taken as meaning that something will come out of the reference made by the Secretary of State to the Viceroy to propound a scheme for widening the representative basis of the Legislative Councils; and we may be pretty sure that Lord Minto will be able to work out a scheme on liberal lines which will satisfy moderate aspirations.

WHAT INDIA REALLY WANTS. The country does not want to take a political somersault or a leap in the dark, as is desired by the extremists. A full-blown constitution, recklessly flung at the country would be fraught with incalculable mischief. But we may rest assured that British statesmanship is simply incapable of a folly so stupendous and astounding. Popular Government is not a thing to be granted by a stroke of the pen. It is an organic growth, to be gradually evolved in obedience to the changing conditions of society. Freedom must go on broadening from precedent to precedent. These are elementary truths of which English political history affords the best illustrations. If the extremists have not read it right, the misfortune is their own. Even Lord Ripon, by far the most sympathetic Viceroy India has yet had, did not in his observation on the Royal speech in the Lords, speak of self-government for India but only of her "political advancement." Sir Henry Cotton in the Lower House was not so careful about his own utterances. He proposed an amendment to the address, "calling attention to the want of consideration to the reasonable demands of Indians for a larger share in the Government and the control of finances especially respecting the gradually increased expenditure on the North-West frontier." Does Sir Henry mean to give the power of the purse to representatives of the people in Parliament assembled? To give to the people the control of the finances would be to hand over to them the entire control of the administration. It would mean the subversion and effacement of the British rule, a consummation devoutly to be prayed against! I am not in a position to say whether money, much in excess of our requirements, is spent on the North-West frontier. But I can confidently assert that if there is any part of the public finance which the Indians are least fitted to control, it is the expenditure incurred at the portals of the Indian Empire to render it secure against foreign invasion. Granting for a moment, that the Government perpetrated the monstrous absurdity of handing over the financial control as desired by this retired Anglo-Indian, Russia may find a congenial sphere for coquetting with the national Party in India.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN. Mr. Theodore Morison has started a deeply interesting speculation in the paper read by him on the effect of European culture on Indian women. He thinks that a silent revolution is going on in the Zenana where Western influences are at work, to the detriment of indigenous culture and mode of existence. He argues that Western education has destroyed the individuality of the males as Indians, that the women, with their Native conservatism and orthodoxy, have hitherto offered a salutary check to the headlong progress of the other sex, that when the women are themselves coming under the spell of the same influence, the check will be withdrawn, and there will be universal merging of the peculiar product of a different civilization in a kind of hybrid type of humanity. While the painfully slow progress of female education in India is a matter of standing complaint, it is much too soon to portend danger from the anglicization of Indian women. The Zenana, excepting rare and isolated instances, has not yet awakened to Western influence. Our immediate concern is the spread of education and enlightenment among Indian women. They will form the character and mould the destiny of the future generations, and true progress and reform will depend largely upon them. Mr. Morison's speculation will come as a surprise to those who are taught to believe in this conception of the mission of Indian women when they are educated. According to him, the Indian woman, in her present condition, has her uses which will disappear [illegible] she, too, takes her place by the side of her [illegible] respect of education. It is true that with a [illegible]rd in of gain, Western culture, grafted upon [illegible] great deal sation, is attended by some [illegible] an alien civili- and evil are inextricably [illegible]t losses. But good would that progress do[illegible]ixed together in this that while it give[illegible] not mean absolute good, something w[illegible] a great deal, it takes away I may not[illegible] we might be well have retained. courtes[illegible] a few of our losses. The old world sp[illegible], and grace are gone; the religious spirit and [illegible]se of reverence have declined; originality is lost, and with it a distinct tone of mind and thought, under the levelling influence of the West which has produced a body of port prattlers and retailers of formulas, political formulas in particular, accepted without thought and without reserve.

THE PARSI GIRL OF THE PERIOD. Sir M. M. Bhownagree, who presided on the occasion, referred to the wonderful progress made by the Parsis within a generation, and while he spoke of the emancipation of the womankind in this community, he did not seem to think that it was, after all an unmixed blessing. A careful observation of the influence of the West upon Parsi ladies will afford means for gauging its general effects throughout the country, when the generality of Hindu and Mahomedan ladies have also imbibed it. The Parsi girl of the period is Europeanized, just as well as the Parsi youth. She affects a partiality for everything English. She is an engaging and intersting creature, who knows how to assist nature by means of art, so as to look her handsomest she loves to be exceedingly smart and up to-date, and it is almost touching to see how cordially content and happy she is on account of the thin veneering of a foreign civilization, of which she is, indeed, very vain. Her soul is absorbed in the cultivation of superficialities, and with no serious concern and higher ideal to engage and elevate her, she delights in trivialities, finery and affectation. I am not condemning the Parsi maidens as a class. Far from it. I am only talking of a section, still happily in a small minority, whose souls do not soar much above shows and shopping. Yes, the Parsi girls of this class are making a wonderful progress, and are not quite innocent of flirta-

DEATH OF A SOCIAL REFORMER. In Bombay, a Hindoo lady passed away last week, whose death deserved a better notice than what was accorded to it by the native press generally. She was the widow of the late Mr. Madhowdas Ragunathdas, a genuine and earnest reformer, who spent his life in promoting social reform by his own example and his own actions. Widow remarriage, even in these days, is attended with numerous difficulties and hardships, of which the foreigner can have no adequate conceptions. But thirty years ago, it required almost superhuman courage and fortitude to face the tyranny and prosecution of caste, and in the case of Mr. Madhowdas and the young widow whom he married, the trials which they had to undergo were of exceptional severity. The community of "Kapole Banyas, to which the couple belonged, was most backward and illiterate a generation ago; its leaders were sworn foes of reform; the young widow was very nearly related to some of them, and they moved heaven and earth to avert the shame and scandal of her marriage, by fair means or foul. Mr. Madhowdas and his wife, Bai Dhunkore, were able, with the aid of influential friends, to weather the storm, and throughout their lives they not only bore their social ostracism with steadfast courage and patience, but they kept their doors ever open for harbouring the widow wanting to remarry, who sought their aid and protection. Those who had the good fortune of knowing them admired their unflinching devotion to their principles, in the face of enormous difficulties and dangers. Mr. Madhowdas was not a very educated man, and he scorned to limit his reforming zeal simply to the making of fine speeches. He was simple, quiet and unobtrusive, true to himself and his principles, with infinite contempt for men who preached reform, but never practised it in their own lives. Of such a man Bai Dunkorebai was a fit and valuable help-mate, and I am happy to have this opportunity of paying my tribute to the dead.

DION.

## THE ARCHDEACON 'KALA JAGAHS' AND BRIDGE.

(BY ANOTHER LADY).

REGARDING the Archdeacon's remarks made at the late Church Conference, while the matter is under discussion, I should like to add a few words. I am not a girl. I was married before I came out, so I never was a girl in India, but I think the opportunities afforded by 'Kala Jagahs' are not peculiar to this country. I have seen young people sitting on the stairs at home, behaving very much as your lady correspondent describes, but it was a rarity. My opinion is that it is only a certain class of girls—not a large and not the best class—who court such a thing. I remember a lady once saying to me that she objected to dances because of the liberties men took, and I wondered what sort of society she moved in, as I went out a great deal and my experience was so different. It is quite possible that those who are engaged or attached to one another do find 'Kala Jagahs' useful, but that ladies used them in a general way to make free with men, I do not believe.

With respect to the Archdeacon's disparaging remarks concerning married ladies: "Do we really neglect our children and see nothing of them?" My experience is 'No.' I asked the wife of an eminent medical man the other day what she thought, and she replied: "Certainly not, we cannot get rid of them! They are about the house and the verandahs all day; our ayahs go to their "Khana" for two hours each day; we have no nurseries to banish them to, no capable nurses to leave them in charge of. The only time we are free of them is when we drive down to meet our husbands in the evening!" And this opinion is endorsed by the greater part of my friends in Bombay. I presume the Archdeacon does not play "bridge." If he did, he would know that it is a most excellent game and quite playable, frequently played without stakes. Now in "Vingt-et-Un" and "Nap" the point is the stake, whereas at "Bridge," the outwitting of another player, the forcing of his trumps, or the gaining of the odd or an extra trick by skill or strategy, are real enjoyment; the stake just adds zest to the game, penalises reckless declarations and encourages careful play.

If I thought the Archdeacon's remarks were called for or deserved, I should be the first to admire his outspokenness. As it is I think they are calculated to mislead. As a friend of mine said: "Oh we poor Anglo-Indian ladies! We have much to be responsible for. We are always supposed to have a Hill-Captain up our sleeve."

I recollect meeting years ago the wife of the Reverend Canon Barnett of Toynbee Hall renown. She had come out to visit the East, and, as ill luck would have it, she travelled out with a lady who afterwards became notorious, and has since disappeared from Indian Society. This lady happened to be at the same hotel and in course of conversation with me, Mrs. Barnett began to deplore the morals and manners of ladies in India, as depicted by this lady, supposing it to be a common type! I had great pleasure in undeceiving her, and telling her that I had lived for years in Bombay, and none of my friends were like her, that I had never met a Rudyard Kipling lady before—and I must say I have met very few since. It may be the Church's mission to condemn abuses, but surely in common with the laity it should be just and generous. "Judge not," we are told, "that ye be not judged."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My remarks may be belated. I intended to write before, but left it. "Inhabed's" [illegible]ed tions compel me to write. I endorse [illegible] says and would add more, but [illegible] very word and do not wish to be too [illegible] I am a lady a time when they are [illegible] to my sisters as what is expected of [illegible] prone to lose sight of being out in [illegible]. The example that is [illegible] at the Bazar and elsewhere—with [illegible] had I admit. But whilst I agree [illegible]abed" generally, I consider the remarks Archdeacon simply puerile. Captain [illegible], who sought to defend both him and the ladies, was guilty of impertinence and I do not suppose that either would think him for his championship. If I might, I would put them down in your Nazarene position and add "Remedy: poison," but I am told that that would be a breach of the law. However, let the cobbler stick to his last. Let Military Chaplains visit sick and dying "Tommies," and see they do not fail; let ladies with whom men won't flirt keep away from "kala juggahs" and restrain the tendency to pry and make mischief, and let people who cannot play bridge—whether they be men or women—confine their attention to croquet, and we shall be a happier people. No matter whether the ladies' bridge-club flourishes or not, we can do without people who cannot play and who prate when they try and who leave others to pay their losses. We may not be any better than our sisters at home or elsewhere, but, taken all round we are better than the men who criticise us behind our backs and fawn upon us and glory in a smile when they receive one. Let men tell us to our faces what they think of us and we will do likewise.—Yours, &c.

ANABEL.

IT is hoped that the Government of India will be able to deal with the Report of the Ganges Bridge Committee before the close of the current Calcutta Session.

WITH reference to the accident which occurred to the G. I. P. Mail train at Bina on the 18th instant in which the Driver of the Mail train, Mr. J. W. Rindbough, was killed, a subscription was got up on the spot by the passengers, for the wife and family of the unfortunate deceased, amounting to Rs. 265, which has been remitted to the family by the Agent of the Railway.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Bombay on 1st March next between Major Henry Ward Lowry, S. and T. Corps, Indian Army, son of the late Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C. B. and Mrs. Lowry, of 25, Warrington Crescent, London, W., and Miss Sophie Mackenzie Stephenson-Eddie, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Stephenson Eddie of Al, Pembroke Road, Clifton.

# BRITAIN'S FIRST LINE.

## KEEN DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

## The Problem of Foreign Invasion.

## POLICY FOR THE PRESENT.

## RELYING ON PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Lord Lovat raised an interesting debate in the House of Lords, with the object of showing the inadequacy of the Fleet to protect England against foreign invasion. He pointed out that a great number of troops could be mobilized in German Ports at a moment's notice and the delay with which the mobilization of troops would be attended in England.

Lord Roberts held that it would be unwise to trust to the Navy alone for the defence of England, and warned the public against being content with the present state of unpreparedness, especially in view of the facilities which now exist for the rapid movement of armies.

Lord Tweedmouth agreed as to the necessity not to neglect the possibility of a sudden attack. He denied, however, that foreigners are anxious to attack England, which was at present in agreement with all. There was no shade of difference existing which was likely to lead to war. He argued that the country was perfectly prepared to defend itself both by sea and land.

# CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

## Britain Awaits India's Views.

## EARLY ACTION PROBABLE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Henry Cotton, said that China's opium proposals were stated with substantial accuracy by the *Times'* Peking Correspondent on the 25th December, and that Government intends to act thereon as soon as the views of the Indian Government, which are now on their way, are received.

# THE INDIAN GOLD RESERVE.

## Silver Portion not to be Extended.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Replying to a question put by Mr. Rees, Mr. Morley said that it was not intended to extend the present limit of the silver portion of the Indian Gold Reserve Fund.

# JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

## Protest Against the Immigration Bill.

## JAPANESE DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

A Japanese Squadron has been sighted off Honolulu.

A meeting of Japanese in Honolulu has wired to President Roosevelt protesting against the prohibition of immigration, which will permanently enslave them to the Hawaiian capitalists.

A telegram from Honolulu states that official visits have been exchanged between the Japanese Officers and the local authorities. The shipping in harbour is covered with bunting. Five thousand Japanese welcomed their compatriots.

# THE DUMA ELECTIONS.

## Going in Favour of Opposition.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The final elections for the Duma are going strongly in favour of the Opposition, especially of an advanced type.

# GREAT GALE IN EUROPE.

## All Telegrams Delayed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

A great gale which is raging in Western Europe and Great Britain delays all telegrams.

# THE CHURCH QUESTION IN FRANCE.

## Vote of Confidence in French Government.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the policy of the Government on the church question by 384 votes to 33.

The vote in the French Chamber means that Minister Briand's conciliatory policy in which the Church is quietly acquiescing has triumphed over the irreconcileables.

# MURDER OF GERMAN MISSIONARY IN PERSIA.

## Germany Demands Satisfaction.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent in Teheran announces that a German Missionary has been killed and another missionary has been wounded at Souchbulak in Persia. Germany is demanding satisfaction.

# FRENCH CRUISER STRANDED

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 20.

The French cruiser "Jean Bart" is stranded on the coast of Barbary and it is feared that she will become a wreck.

# THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

## UNIONIST DECLARATION FOR PREFERENCE.

## Mr. Winston Churchill Gives Support.

## INDIAN REPRESENTATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY. 20

In the House of Commons a debate took place on Mr. Hill's amendment to the Address, regretting the silence of the King's speech on the Colonial Conference, and the opportunity offered thereby of promoting Free Trade within the Empire on a preferential basis.

The familiar arguments were used in the discussion.

Mr. Winston Churchill congratulated the Opposition on having at length definitely committed themselves to a policy of preference, thus warning the Empire of the catastrophe from which it had been preserved.

The Government, he said, wished to use the Conference earnestly, and soberly, with the object of improving our relations with the Colonies, and they would not make it a plank in a party platform.

The debate was adjourned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Replying to Sir H. Cotton and Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Asquith said, that if the saw occasion, Mr. Morley himself would attend the Colonial Conference. The representation of India at future conferences would undoubtedly enter into the discussion of the future constitution of the Conference.

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking subsequently on the Fiscal amendment, declared that there was a danger of India being substantially forgotten at the coming Conference as at the last. Lord Curzon evidently anticipated that India would be represented by Delegates from India for he mentioned in Council that they would be instructed to fight the doctrine of Preference to the utmost. The answers to numerous questions were generally to the effect that the Government was doing its utmost to safeguard the interests of Indians in the Transvaal and Natal.

# THE TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS

## On the Eve of the Elections.

## BOERS TO JOIN HANDS WITH BRITONS.

## HINDERING VOTERS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Demonstrations and meetings are general throughout the Transvaal on the eve of the election.

General Botha, addressing a gathering of eight thousand at Johannesburg, said it was the Boers' interest and wish to cooperate with the British because the prosperity of the country depended upon it.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

The Transvaal Government's refusal to make today a holiday for the pollings has disfranchised thousands of anti-progressives.

Nevertheless the Hetvolk is assured of a majority.

# OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The death is announced of General James Michael

# ATTACK ON MR. BALFOUR.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

Mr. Hunt has bitterly attacked Mr. Balfour before the House of Commons for his "wobbling attitude." The Party, he continued, wanted a Leader of definite opinions.

The Liberals cheered loudly.

# THE THAW TRIAL.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, cross-examined by Mr. Jerome, maintained the truth of the stories concerning White's debaucheries.

# THE WHITELEY MURDER.

## Assailant Rayner in Perfect Health.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

A special cable to the "Statesman" dated London, February 19th, state:—Mr. Whiteley's assailant is calm and cheerful looking, and is in perfect health though his face is badly scarred by the revolver wound. He has given his solicitor a full account of the fatal interview. He adheres to the story that he is Whiteley's son. It is though that there is no likelihood of the death penalty being imposed.

# PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Agenda of Business.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 19.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held at Lahore on the 31st instant. the following is the list of business :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Walker will present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the use of Motor Vehicles in the Punjab. He will also move that the Report be taken into consideration and that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be passed. The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, will be presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Walke, who will move that the Report be taken into consideration and the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be passed. The Hon'ble Mr. J M. Donie will present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for colonisation and administration of Government Lands in the Punjab.

# LORD AND LADY RATHDONNELL.

## Visit to the State of Cochin.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 20.

Lord and Lady Rathdonnell, who have been on a visit to the Governor and Lady Lawley left Madras yesterday for Ernakulam the capital of the Native State of Cochin.

# THE AMIR'S VISIT.

H.M.S. "Diadem" under the command of Captain C. H. Umfreville and H. M. S. "Spartiate" under the command of Captain C. J. Eyres, which arrived in Bombay recently in connection with the visit of his Majesty the Amir, left the port last evening, the former for England and the latter for Colombo en route to China.

## MORE PHOTOGRAPHS.

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan passed the morning quietly at his bungalow and did not stir out until after the midday meals. His Majesty left Ridge House at 1 p. m. and motored straight to Messrs Vernon and Company's Studio, Esplanade Road. His Majesty was pleased to favour the photographer with further sittings and photographs in different uniform were taken.

Later on in the afternoon His Majesty attended the Races at Mahaluxmee. After the races were finished he returned to the Ridge House.

Last night the Amir was present at the Bandmann Opera Company and witnessed a performance of "See See."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 20.

As the Amir's Programme has again been altered, His Majesty will not arrive in Karachi before the 24th of February nor in Lahore till Thursday the 26th.

The Amir's stay in Lahore is put at two days only, but no one can be sure of His Majesty's ultimate decision.

# INDIAN GOLD RESERVE FUND.

## Discussion on the recent enormous silver Coinage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 20.

With reference to the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government of India regarding the recent change in the Gold Reserve Fund, the Committee of the Chamber express regret that the Government did not consult the representatives of the Banking and Merchantile community before making such a radical change, and that the Committee have always understood that the Fund was to be held in Gold or in British Government securities readily convertible into Gold. The step now taken, they say, is in direct contravention of the principles laid down by the Government of India and is a positive danger to the stability of exchange.

The Secretary in the Finance Department, in reply, refers to the enormous withdrawals of rupees from the Currency Reserve during the last four years which led to the establishment of a Silver Reserve in 1904. This consisted in a store prepared of ingots sufficient to coin three crores of rupees to be kept as a part of the Paper Currency Reserve.

During the cold weather of 1905-06 it was necessary to coin up the whole of the ingots, and even then the Currency Reserve fell to 7½ crores of rupees and this position afforded conclusive evidence that the Ingot Reserve was insufficient and a danger, as it displaced an equivalent amount of coined rupees which might be required at the shortest possible notice.

To increase the strength of the Ingot Reserve, which was now a proved necessity, would only increase this danger.

The Finance Secretary goes on to explain that it was accordingly decided to substitute a new Silver Reserve twice as large as the old Ingot Reserve and to keep it altogether outside the Paper Currency Reserve. But this was equivalent to tying up three millions sterling, and this the Government balances could not possibly afford. It was therefore determined, with the full approval of the Secretary of State, to build up a Silver Reserve from profits on coinage until the limit of six crores was reached, by arresting to that extent and until that time investments of the coinage profits in gold securities. In other words a silver branch was to be added to the Gold Standard Reserve which would be available in an emergency to meet any great and sudden demand for rupees. Silver was to be held in the form of prepared blanks or discs ready for immediate coinage; but it has since been decided to convert these into rupees. The silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve has now mounted up to 4 3/4 crores of tolah or rupees, and it is expected that a 6-crore limit will be reached before the end of March 1907. Thereafter the profits on coinage will be credited to Reserve in gold as before. The remainder of the letter is quoted in full: "The procedure for employing Silver Reserve in case of its being required to supplement Government's ordinary stock of rupees will be as follows:—Rupees withdrawn from it will be paid for in gold whether in England or in India. Part of the gold will be employed in purchasing sufficient silver to coin and restore to Reserve the number of rupees which had been taken from it, and the balance will be invested in a gold branch of the reserve silver branch. It will be seen from the above statement of facts that the Government has no intention whatever, as was suggested in the *Times*, of making its current purchases of silver from resources of Gold Standard Reserve. No such purchase has been made, the whole of the silver having been paid for from the Treasury balances or from gold in the Currency chest. Nor had any portion of the gold accumulation of the Reserve been converted into silver. The growth of the gold portion of the reserve has been checked temporarily, but it will re-commence as soon as six crores of rupees have been placed in the silver branch. And meanwhile, interest on gold investments is being again invested as it accrues. There has been no permanent or prolonged interference with the building up of the Reserve in its original from. The Government of India readily appreciate the anxiety of the Chamber that there should be no alteration in the constitution of Reserve Fund which would in any way endanger the stability of Exchange. They fully concur in that opinion, and are keenly alive to the danger of shaking public confidence in the arrangements for supporting the gold standard. But they trust that the actual facts, as now explained, will satisfy the Chamber that there is no reason for apprehension. A Silver Reserve is not, and never can be, any security for the maintenance of Exchange. Its function is entirely different. Of two great risks which attach to the Indian Currency sytsem—a fall in exchange and a shortage of rupees—the former has not been imminent in recent years, and a powerful Gold Reserve, including now about 12½ millions in gold securities, is being accumulated as a guarantee against it. But the second danger is for the time being a pressing one, and provision of adequate safeguard against it has become a matter of the first urgency. The establishment of a strong Silver Reserve was thus an act of common prudence, and its amalgamation with the Gold Standard Reserve was the quickest and the most economical method of building it up. All that has happened to the Gold Reserve is that its growth has been temporarily retarded. But even this is now nearly at an end.

I am to add that during last month a temporary loan had been taken from the Silver Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve in order to assist Government in meeting very heavy issues of Telegraphic Transfers by the Secretary of State. Government will pay interest to the Reserve for this loan which will be treated in the same way as a loan from any outside source. The transaction in no way interferes with the growth of the functions of the Reserve and it is only mentioned in order that the Chamber may be placed in possession of the whole facts in connection with the reserve."

# PATIALA PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 19.

A good report of administratiou progress comes from Patiala. The Council of Regency is stated to have worked during the past year with energy and efficiency. Settlement operations continue to make satisfactory progress, measurements have been completed except in the hill tracts and assessments have been announced in five tahsils. The finances of the State are in a flourishing condition and the cash balance in hand at the close of the year waa over nine lakhs. The Public Works Department spent some 15 lakhs, 10 of which were on original works. There has been an increase of nearly 60,000 acres in the area irrigated, and over 4 lakhs in canal revenue. There was slightly less plague than in the previous year and much has done in the way of plague prevention by the distruction of rats.

# NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

## SENIOR WRANGLERSHIPS ABOLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, FEBRUARY 20.

London February 4;—The Cambridge Senate by 780 votes to 638 have decided to abolish Senior Wranglers and to substitute an alphabetical list of successes.

# THE JAMAICA DISASTER.

## Admiral Davis and the Negroes.

London February 5:—The Jamaica Fund now amounts to £48,000. Mr. Henniker Heaton writes that Jamaica Negroes chiefly feared American annexation; Admiral Davis's departure averted riot.

# CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS JAIL-BREAKER.

London February 5:—Pertshire police have captured the gaol-breaker Gibbons who was about to dynamite a merchant's safe near the Railway Bridge. The fuse of lighted dynamite was sufficient to wreck the bridge.

# CAPE AND INDIA NAVAL STATIONS.

The Admiralty have decided that the Cape and the India Navy Stations shall co-operate; the former command senior ships interchangeable for health reasons.

# ANOTHER QUICK-FIRING RIFLE INVENTED.

M. Lanfer, an Austrian, has invented a rifle 2 1/4 pounds lighter than the Mannlicker and is capable of firing fifteen shots a minute.

# MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. Winston Churchill declared at Manchester that before appealing to the country on the Education Question the Commons must pass a couple of good Radical Budgets.

# CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE TO CHILDREN PUNISHED.

At the Essex Assizes the Judge sentenced two persons to imprisonment for neglecting a child who died, and for causing to it unnecessary sufferings.

# EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR RAND MINERS.

London February 4.—The Rand mine owners announce that the future working day for under ground employes will be eight hours.

# FLOGGING COOLIES CONDEMNED.

Damages with costs have been awarded to twelve Lagos native dockers who were recently flogged by a British official for asking wages due to them when starving.

# FAHIM PASHA LEVYING BLACK MAIL.

The owner of a forest whence came timber seized by Fahim Pasha on a British ship, took refuge in the German Embassy at Constantinople and says that he was detained for a fortnight, at Fehim Pasha's house and beaten until he signed an agreement to pay Fehim Pasha 20 per cent, profits from his business.

The Sultan has appointed a Commission to enquire.

# HANDSOME DONATION TO LIFE BOATS.

Charles Ashley of Kingston-on-Thames has left £70,000 to a Life Boat Institution.

# BELGIAN SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

The Belgian Antarctic Expedition starts this year utilising motor sledges.

# NEW ADMIRALTY SECRETARY.

Charles Inigo Thomas succeeds Sir Evan Macgregor as Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Admiralty orders all warships to be fitted with ethergraphs to transmit to England regular weather reports to enable better forecasts.

# THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE RAND.

London, February 6—Mr. J. B. Robinson informed a deputation at Johannesburg, of 19,000 Unemployed that would give the Clergy £5,000 sterling to meet their wants.

# QUEEN OF HANOVER'S DYING MESSAGE.

The Queen of Hanover's will invokes blessing on the faithful subjects who are bravely bearing aloft in misfortune the banner of Holy Right despite persecutions. "The Cologne Gazette" says that the Duke of Cumberland is responsible, and asks Hanover and Brunswick Guelphs to find how to reconcile the provocation caused by the publication of the will with the Duke of Cumberland's professions of loyalty.

# COL. WALLACE SUES FOR COMMISSION

Colonel, Wallace, King's Regiment, Colombo, sued for £250 commission for getting £5,000 for regimental funds from Mr. Horlick of the well-known malted milk. Alleging he could recommend Mr. Horlick for a Knighthood, he received a verdict in his favour.

# THE CHEAPSIDE FIRE.

The Cheapside fire destroyed £150,000 worth of Manchester goods.

# PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The Figaro states that David Osiri's contractor left a million to the Pasteur Institute.

# NEW GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

## Contribution to the Pope.

Father Francis Xavier Wernz the General of the Jesuits offered the Pope a million francs his order collected all over the world.

# MOTOR BUSES vs. THE LONDON TUBES.

London, February 7.—The London Tubes have lost one million passengers in 1906 due to the competition of Motor Buses.

# FRENCH COLONISTS MASSACRED BY CANNIBALS.

Loanga advices Congo that hundred French Colonists at Mongondo Uncand were massacred by Cannibals.

# THE MARLBOROUGH CAUSA CELEBRE.

## Settlement Arrived at.

Duchess of Marlborough attended Drury Lane with her sons indicating the settlement of the disagreement with the Duke.

# DEATH OF LORD THRING.

The death is announced of Lord Thring

# KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 15.

CHAIN PRAYERS.

Some extraordinary missives have lately been delivered by the local half-penny post to Karachi ladies. These missives are badly written, mis-spelt supplications to the Almighty which the recipient is enjoined to multiply by seven and despatch to friends or acquaintances by the same agency. There is a reference to some vague bishop who is supposed to be foolish enough to give his episcopal blessing to those who comply with the directions, and wicked enough to curse those who fail to do so. It is not expressly stated in the directions whether the spelling mistakes are essential to the efficacy of the chain. In a purely Christian country where are few if any object lessons in superstitious darkness and folly more striking than "Christian Science" and "Psychical Research," the organisation of such a "Chain" would not occasion such surprise. But here, in the land of the greatest superstition, of idolatry, of uncleanly pilgrimages, of multifarious religious, abominations, of prayer wheels and all the other "vain repetitions" of the heathen, where Christians are supposed to stand out in life and thought free through Christ from bondage to any sort of fetishes, here it is astonishing, not to say disgusting, to find any Christian woman, however illiterate, ready to lend herself to a silly form of superstitious repetition so malevolent and senseless as to reduce her to the mental and spiritual level of the poor prisoners of the Purdah.

THE AMIR.

The Amir has declined the Municipal Address, and it appears that the same enigmatical reception of His Majesty is to be held here as elsewhere. If the Amir is really coming as a private individual, why should a special bodyguard be provided, and the Commissioner and other officials be brought in from the Districts? If the Amir's is really a royal progress, why should the usual features of such a progress be omitted? The Amir has declined all public functions, even that of laying a foundation stone at the Madressah. There may be a motive easily guessed in this. A common view is that the Amir is especially shy of Karachi and of being pressed here to sanction the laying of the Kandahar Railway That line, so long ago surveyed for, would open up direct railway communication between the richest lands of Afghanistan and the sea, and could but prove of the greatest benefit to the import and export trade between Afghanistan and the worl. The trade of Afghanistan, however, is at pr sent made the monopoly of certain merchants who p y to Amir a large percentage of their profits. It is not too much to say that the whole of the Afghan trade is a grinding monopoly whereby the natural resources of the state are exploited solely for the benefit of the Amir and his favourites to the detriment of his people generally. This is in itself the best reason why the Amir's friends and well-wishers everywhere should press for the completion of the Kandahar line. Narrow ignoble profits would certainly be lost, but larger and broader benefits, both financial and other, would accrue to the Amir and his people almost immediately.

KARACHI GHARRIWALLAS.

The following letter has appeare l in the local press:—

Sir,—Is there no law to protect the public ag last the annoyance and trouble experienced with the gharriwalla in Karachi. I think it high time that the authorities should be intervened, with a view to putting a stop to the uncalled-for demands made by these men, and the impudent replies one receives, should the fares be under dispute.

In other large towns one meets with like nuisances, but on representation matters are looked into and evils rectified. I write with the view that some steps be taken to provide against the unlawful demands for conveyances made here.

In the first instance and a point requiring strict attention, is the fact of our having to pay 12 annas, (the recognized rate per hour or part of an hour, for a 1st class, and 9 ans. for a 2nd class one horse victoria) for distances covered in the short space of about 5 or 10 minutes. To take for example:—A person to be dropped at Trinity Church, taking it that the bungalow be situated in Camp, has to pay this high rate. It is questionable why gharriwallas should be permitted to claim the hour's fare for trips of this short distance. In Bombay, the recognized rate for trips made within the limits of the Fort, in the direct run, is 4 annas, with a maximum of 8 annas per hour for the best carriage available, *i.e.*, those commonly known as the *Toria*. I ask, therefore, why a like system could not be adopted in this station, with, of course, a certain fixed rate for any distance beyond the station boundary. Again, why should there be any "Class" amongst the gharries. As matters stand, there is every facility for the drivers affecting an exchange of lamps and faretables (these, I understand, are the only distinguishing marks in the Karachi conveyances) i. e., the different coloured numerals on carriage lamps. Further, the type of conveyance available is not what it should be, for some 1st class victorias are absolutely disreputable and veritable rattle traps.

But to revert to the "station boundary" question, will any of your numerous readers tell me, what is considered the Station boundary, in the Clifton direction? I ask this, as I had occasion to hire a 1st class 'rattle-trap" and took a drive up to the rise of ground before gettting up to the garden on the Clifton hillock. I drove straight back to Camp—the whole time occupied being 50 minutes—for this outing the gharriwalla demanded Rs. 1-8, and said that any distance beyond the Ghizri Road Corner, was chargeable as for Clifton itself. I hardly think this is correct or legitimate.

I take this opportunity to ventilate the grievance as I am sure all Karachi, i. e., those who cannot afford to keep conveyances of their own, experience the same difficulty and are put to the same annoyances as I am, and we should, therefore, appreciate any change or reduction in the system in force.—Yours, etc.

CHEATED.

Now there is not a city in the world, but some patriotic inhabitant will be found in the fashion, calling its "cabs" and cabmen the worst in the universe. Nevertheless it may be freely said that the Karachi Gharriwallah compares favourably with any in India, as the police-records show. It may be that the local "four mile radius" should be extended, but to attribute impudence to a man humbly demanding what the law at present allows him is hardly cricket.

NO OYSTERS FOR THE AMIR.

The following notice has been issued by the Collector of Karachi:—

Notice is hereby given that, owing to the exhaustion of the oyster beds in the creeks on the Sindh coast, this office notification No. 4705 of the 3rd October 1906 is cancelled with effect from the 1st February 1907, and the orders contained in this office notification No. 2570 dated the 27th July 1903 (printed below), are accordingly revived with effect from the 1st February 1907:—

"No. 2570, dated 27th July 1903.

Whereas under section 37 of the Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) all the creeks on the Sindh coast are the property of Government:—

I hereby give notice that the taking or removing of oysters from the beds of the creeks mentioned below is prohibited until farther orders.

Any person found taking or removing oysters from the creeks referred to, will be dealt with according to law.

Creeks referred to,

All creeks between Ghizri creek near Karachi and Sir creek in the Jati taluka. The names of the principal creeks and their branches are:—

| Main creek. | Branches or situation. |
|---|---|
| Kurangi | ... Jori Chain, Charo, and rocks to the west of Bram Hyderi. |
| Phiti | ... Kund, Khari. |
| Khudi | ... Chaglo. |
| Khai | ... Memon-ki-Pir Waro, Khanto. |
| Khanto | ... Obitri Waro in the bed of the Khanto creek. |
| Khanbrano | ... Near Panju's got. |
| Pirtiani | ... Sanehri, Khamisa, Dumbri, Kun Chhino, Gudago, Chach in Wado Khamisa, Kotia Wari. |
| Dubbo | ... Kuchar. |
| Hajamro | ... Mithi Chhani, Ferti, Jhip." |

THE PORT TRUST.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce may be interested in the following extracts from the minutes:—

Waiving of demurrage charges on sugar and matches landed in the Import Yard,

Read letter No. 00345, dated 10th January 1907, from the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, submitting a list showing the storage bills for sugar and matches landed in the "Mansfield," Import Yard waived or amended since Board's Resolutions Nos. 10 and 81, dated 6th April and 11th May 1906, respectively, for the reasons stated therein.

Resolution.—The Manager's action is approved.

Renting of additional accommodation for storage of claimed goods.

Read letter No. 00866, dated 21st January 1907, from the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, stating that as constant applications have lately been received he has taken one section of the new godown lately built, by Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw next to Messrs. McIver Mackenzie and Co's. office, and adding that the new schedule for the claimed goods warehouse is being prepared and he hopes to submit it for approval shortly.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The Manager and Secretary to expedite the new schedule.

"MANCHURIA."

It is safe to say that the military manœuvres with which Colonel Kelly A. E. terminated his command of the Karachi Brigade will not readily be forgotten by the officers and men involved.

The idea was that a hostile force had been landed and entrenched at Ghizli under the guns of a fleet which had then been compelled by foul weather to withdraw from the coast. In the foul weather, which was very real, a force moved out from Karachi to dislodge the entrenched enemy. As the men advanced, entrenching themselves, the artillery bombarded the "enemy" and "Belgravia" shook with the noise. The trenches as they were dug filled up with rain and flood water, the troops were in light marching order and had no vents. At last after some 48 hours of it in a blinding storm the "test" was abandoned at 3 a.m. on Sunday, 10th February. The field of battle looked very realistic next day. Certainly the dead and wounded had all been removed, but accoutrements, kit of all sorts, ammunition-belts and rifles lay all over the place. The men were given two days' holidays to compensate for their sufferings, but with so many missing items of Government property to pay for, presumably they would have nothing but their time to spend. Colonel Westmoreland, who has now assumed the command in Karachi, has been a regimental officer.

SOLDIER THIEVES.

Four soldiers, all of the South Wales Borderers, have been convicted of thefts in Elphinstone which have lately been so common. It is said an enquiry is being made into the whole matter with a view not only of protecting shopkeepers from His Majesty's Uniform but of eradicating the grievances which have prompted such violent methods of alleviation. Tommy is not a saint, but neither is he a thief, except under stress of extraordinary circumstances. Here's better luck to him!

ODDS AND ENDS.

Herr Premyslav gave three concerts with great artistic and some financial success. The people who crowded the raucous entertainments of the juvenile troupe last month, however, would not pay the same sum once to hear the masters interpreted by a virtuoso, and the Rs. 2 seats were practically empty in the Frere Hall. Herr Premyslav was fortunate in finding a good accompanist in Mr. A. R. de Cruz, M. A., and accomplished vocalists to vary the programmes, in Mr and Mrs Charles Anderson. Karachi society has no cause to be ashamed of itself for its willingness to hear and its ability to make really good music.

The "Alhaq," the chief Mahomedan journal in Sind is henceforth to be published in an enlarged form in Karachi instead of Hyderabad. The paper appears once a week in Sindhi and English, and deserves to obtain the increased sales that its enterprise, will now require.

Mr. C. W. Ancliffe, Bandmaster, South Wales Borderers, has been granted leave on medical certificate, and allotted a passage for himself, wife, and child, in the hired transport "Dongola."

There is a rumour that Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, our permanent Chief Collector of Customs, is likely to be appointed to the post of Collector of Customs at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Gadell on six months' leave, failing this, he may probably be appointed to act for Mr. Elwarde as Collector of the Land Improvement Trust, as the latter officer has special aptitude for and their billet which will soon be temporarily vacant.

This means presumably that Mr. F. S. Punnett, Acting Chief Collector of Customs in Sind will be made permanent.

Mr. F. J. Rome, the gentleman who has so greatly improved everything relating to the Karachi race meetings, will undertake responsibility for our spring meeting next month, having postponed his departure homeward till May. This news will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by everybody interested

# SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

## Two Drivers and a Fireman Killed.

## PASSENGERS INJURED.

AN accident of a most serious nature occurred on the Indian Midland Section of the G. I. P. Railway on Monday, at about midnight, and resulted in the death of three and injuries to several persons. The Up Punjab Mail on entering Bina Station, while on its way to Bombay where it was due at 5 30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, collided with a shunting engine and three waggons. The collision resulted in the death of the driver of the Mail train and the driver and the fireman of the shunting engine. A good deal of damage was done to rolling stock and several persons sustained injuries through falling down the embankment whilst attempting, in the confusion that obviously followed, to escape from the train.

On account of the smash, a new train was made up of such vehicles as were available at Bina, to which the passengers were transferred, and after a delay of about five hours started for Bombay. The line which is a single track was blocked completely and it took some hours to clear it, through communication was restored about noon on Tuesday.

The Punjab Mail which was due on Tuesday afternoon at 5-30 o'clock, could not reach Bombay until one o'clock yesterday morning.

The accident, it is said, occurred under the following circumstances: Three waggons attached to an engine were being shunted in the Bina yard when the Punjab Mail from Jhansi came up, and the collision occurred. But how the collision occurred nothing difinite is known. There are two contradictory assertions made in respect of the signals in front of the mail. One has it that the signals were against the Mail, while the other emphatically denies the statement. As is usual in such cases, the disaster will be inquired into departmentally by a committee of experts, Friday next being fixed for the meeting. The driver of the mail was one Rindbough while that on the shunting engine was a native. Both being killed in the accident, much direct evidence on the principal point is destroyed.

A correspondent describes the accident thus:—

The passengers were either dosing, sleeping or chatting. The train was approaching Bina Station and the speed appeared to have been slackened. Suddenly a crash was heard, and the inmates of the trains felt as though some explosion had taken place. This was followed by the noise of the smashing of glass panes and ripping of wood. The lights were out. Passengers found themselves in the dark and this added to the confusion. Every one tried to make for the exit. Several fell down and some were trampled upon. Having been assured of their personal safety most of the passengers turned their attention to the relief and rescue of those who were helpless and could not come out. The wails of the nervous and the wounded were not disregarded; and a party of British soldiers who happened to be travelling by the train rendered valuable assistance in the direction of rescue. The smash occurred about a quarter of a mile from the station, and the passengers in the train as soon as they got out, attempted to run to the platform. Many fell down owing to complete absence of light, and were more or less hurt. Lanterns were then brought on the scene and the light revealed the unfortunate driver of the mail lying dead near the debris. No one could say who was at fault.

# DEATH OF MR. H. K. BEAUCHAMP, C.I.E.

## Late Editor of the "Madras Mail."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 20.

News was received in Madras yesterday of the death of Mr. H.K. Beauchamp, C.I.E., in England, whither he had recently returned. Mr. Beauchamp was for over sixteen years the Editor of the *Madras Mail*, which post he only resigned last month.

The deceased had been ailing, off and on, for the last nine months, and it is believed that he succumbed to Bright's Disease.

# INVESTITURE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 20.

Sir Arthur Lawley held an Investiture at the Banqueting Hall last night, at which His Excellency decorated the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, C. I. E., Acting Second Member of the Executive Council and the Hon'ble the Dewan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, with the badges of the C. S. I. and C. I. E. Orders, respectively.

# PUBLIC NUISANCES.

## And How to Abate Them.

**"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters received by Editor up to the evening of the 19th instant are in the competition.**

## XXIX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are so many nuisances in Bombay that it is really difficult to make a selection: and I have tried to select, and I think the following to require special notice.

1. House accommodation.
2. Water supply.
3. Beggars, lepers &c.
4. Hawkers.
5. Smoke.
6. Drivers, riders and pedestrians.
7. Unlicensed medical men.
8. Overcrowding of trains.
9. Rats.
10. Public latrines and urinals.

(1). As compared with the rising needs of the city the accommodation is insufficient. The landlords have taken this opportunity to charge exhorbitant rents though the average income of the tenants remains the same. The available chawls are overcrowded to such an extent that they may be safely stamped U. H. H.

Local limits should be increased. The suburbs should be made available to the public by some cheap and time-saving means of conveyance. Some reasonable limit should be placed on the maximum rent charged. Some electricity should be infused into the slackened limbs of the Improvement Trust.

(2.) We are wholly at the mercy of the civic fathers in this respect. So unscrutable are the ways of the Water Department that we cannot say when we may not have water. We are told that high pressure is kept between 9 and 11 at night! This is just the time when people are asleep. This leads to waste of water as taps are generally kept open in anticipation of water.

Proper time should be chosen to give high pressure. Dr. Katrak's suggestions as regards this (water supply) should be given consideration. The existing wells should be cleaned and water should be utilised in watering streets wherever possible, and thus the water from the tanks saved. Formerly seawater was used to water roads; if it does not offend against Sanitary rules why should it not be used even now? Measures should be taken to prevent waste of water.

(3). Under this heading I include (a) Beggars (b) Lepers and persons suffering from infectious and offensive diseases.

(a) Charity is no doubt a virtue. But indiscriminate charity has increased the number of beggars. It is really annoying to see stout and burly people begging in the name of religion and humanity; such persons should be sent to work-houses and provisions should be made for them in the law if it is not already there. Even in case of deserving beggars charity should be regulated, and for this purpose charitable boards should be established.

(b) No doubt this deserves sympathy; but the class does not deserve to mix freely with the people. Their presence is a breach of sanitary rules. The law provides sufficient remedy for the evil, but it still remains because the authorities are not pleased to take any steps. Lepers should be compulsorily removed to Asylums. Hospitals should be provided for persons suffering from other infectious diseases who infest foot-paths.

4. Hawkers, with their shrill voice, are a regular nuisance especially in the native town. Some of them go about in the streets with their hand-carts an I turn any place into a shop by gathering a crowd and there is danger of accident; some turn foot-paths into shops to the great inconvenience of the pedestrians.

I think some portion of the Fort is not accessible to these men. Why not extend the restriction to the whole town? More market places on small scales should be provided. The police should use the powers invested in them rather strictly in putting down this nuisance.

5. Smoke and its accompanying soot require speedy attention. With the rising prosperity of the city this nuisance will continue to increase and, therefore, requires to be speedily checked. We can, not afford to have our atmosphere (even faces and clothes) spoiled by the increasing smoke and soot.

Construction of chimneys with sufficient draught to bring about complete combustion of coal, and application of such other scientific improvements. They should be frequently swept. The authorities concerned should be strict in dealing with the nuisance.

(6). Drivers, riders and pedestrians. These bring about many accidents. The rule "carriages to the left" should be strictly enforced; more foot-paths should be provided and the condition of the present ones improved. Pedestrians should be strictly confined to foot paths and these should not be allowed to be used as resting places and halting stations for idlers and beggars.

(7). Unlicensed medical men are dangerous, as they cause risk of life especially among the masses. Alluring advertisements, big placards and large boards mislead the ignorant (especially about the secret diseases) and thus they are an indirect cause of spreading immorality.

It is the duty of the Government as custodians of public safety to allow only qualified men to practise and to make it a criminal offence for non-qualified men to dabble in medicine.

(8). Overcrowding of local trains in the morning and in the evening. This is especially dangerous during the plague days. The rule about the settled number each compartment is to carry, should not be allowed to remain a dead-letter. More trains should be run according to the needs. Here I should like to refer to the insufficient tram service at certain hours, but I hope the long-expected new service will remedy this evil.)

(9). Rats. These deserve to be exterminated and especially so when they are now proved to be the haunt of fleas. The public leaders should try to impress the necessity on the minds of the masses. Individual efforts would be more successful in exterminating them than efforts like the last Municipal campaign.

(10). Absence of sufficient numbers of latrines and urinals still cause a great nuisance. This leads people to ease themselves in stray nooks and corners (even in open maidan whenever an opportunity is afforded) and thus they bring about breach of sanitary r

asperating to a stranger or person not knowing their dialect, utter disregard of the Rules of the Road as to turnings, stoppages, and the most dangerous practice of all from the stand making a simultaneous dash across the road for a "Hire Call," caring little for the traffic of other conveyances or unfortunate pedestrians.

Remedy :—Made to pass an Exam in the Geography of the whole City and suburbs, prominent business places, and Rules of the Road for the other practices mentioned. Arrests and very severe punishments.

4. BEGGARS, LEPERS AND DOGS.

Every junction of the tramway is crowded with beggars and lepers presenting some gruesome sights, who pester occupants of the trams and even go so far as to show their hands almost into one's face. In Hornby Road it is almost maddening to walk down, especially from Church Gate street corner to Fort Road. Dogs in horrible conditions are encountered straying in the streets, or lying on the foot paths.

Remedy.—Robust beggars to be sent to jail; boys and girls to a reformatory; affected ones to the hospitals, Lepers to the Asylum and Dogs destroyed.

5. THROWING REFUSE OUT OF HOUSES AND OFFICE WINDOWS AND WATERING PLANTS OVERHANGING THE ROAD OR FOOT PATH.

To walk down some of the streets in the mornings (especially Hornby Row and Road, Frere Road, Hamam and Medow Street and etc,) will surely result in a nice clean helmet or topee or a good suit being the recipient of a loose parcel of filth thrown out of the windows of houses and offices: The very common practice in Bombay of hanging baskets of ferns opposite windows from top floor—or plants placed on ledges—may be very decorative to the eyes of the occupants of the flat, but the unfortunate pedestrian is in no way considered when the sahib or memsahib orders the hamal to water them morning and evening, and with the usual dash, the worthy domestic pour mugs full of water into them and those on the road or path have a free bath to say nothing of the damage done to their clothes.

Remedy :—Municipal Fines and general prosecutions and for the latter, Restrictions in Leases prohibiting the plant &c., practise; also prosecutions under the Public Nuisances Act.

6. INADEQUATE ROAD LIGHTING.—This is very marked in all parts of the Town, especially at important junctions and crossings and main roads. The custom of *No Lights*—when the Moon is up—can be understood in a small village, but with the Entrance to India it is beyond conjecture.

Remedy.—Lamps on both sides of important Roads, and at shorter distances in others, or installation of Electric arc Lamps,

7 VENDORS ON FOOTPATHS AND PEOPLE SLEEPING AT NIGHT IN THOROUGHFARES. (A). From Crawford Market right up into the heart of the Fort will daily be seen vendors of all classes of goods and fruits. These latter always indiscriminately throw all round them peelings of the fruits with the result that a pedestrian invariably treads on one of them, perhaps slips and falls, resulting in a facture of a limb or otherwise damaging himself. At the Bunder side I witnessed a well-known gentleman of one of the leading firms slip and fall whilst going to his conveyance and very badly damage his face etc. The exposure of these eatables to the sun, whereby they get heated, is very bad for the consumer and in most cases results in cholera or some such epidemic. The "Goods" vendor is a great obstruction to the traffic. A Remedy.—For these vendors—as for Hawkers—Police intervention to move on.

(b) For trespassers at night of footpath. One has only to come up Fort Road. Hornby or Frere Road and the sight presented of hundreds of Natives lying asleep in all positions and practically devoid of clothing (in the hot weather) is certainly not creditable to a City such as this.

(b) Remedy. Arrests and fines and if ineffective a little of the "Birch" will cure.

(8) IRANI AND HINDU EATING HOUSES. There are some beautiful specimens in the Fort and surroundings. The filthy appearances, nauseating smells coming from them, are a source of danger not only to the health of the occupants—but to visitors and passers by. It certainly is not at all ornamental to have these filthy eating shops alongside a large European firm with beautifully arranged windows, or at the entrance to some Mercantile Firm.

Remedy :—Limited licenses for respectable places only in the business part of the Fort, and generally strict sanitary inspection, and heavy fines for uncleanliness and insanitary condition of Premises :—

(9) SMOKE NUISANCE. Besides the Mills I would also add all large Hotels and Ice Factories. I have been in hot sea on the Bunder and Esplanade Road and the smoke from the cook room chimneys of the adjacent Hotels has been a source of great discomfort, and in the case of ice factories, have known offices being compelled to close their windows :—

(9) Remedy. In every case compulsory introduction of smoke consumers. For Hotels this appliance may be seen all over Colombo.

(10) THE HOUSE BHUNGI SYSTEM. Unless one occupies a modern built house-back stairs are out of the question and the great inconvinience to say nothing of anything else, in having these ornaments passing through a dining or even sitting room is better imagined than described. For obvious reasons I cannot be plainer but the present custom of of one visit in the morning before you have gone to office, and one at 4 p.m., must be fearful in a house where a number live, or where there is a large family especially of children, to say nothing of the unfortunate bachelor's boxed up room.

Remedy. Compulsory introduction by Landlords of flushing and sanitary arrangements :—or three times a day visits.—Yours &c.,

A NEW ARRIVAL.

## XXXI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

1. Spitting and hawking on the streets.
2. Scratching certain parts of the body, and indecencies which need not be described.
3. Walking in the middle of roads.
4. Stenches and foul odours in every street.
5. Carrying about such articles as milk, and ghee
6. Reckless driving of carriages and carts.
7. Mendacity and thievishness of menials, and poor.
8. Beggars.
9. Exposure of infirmities.
10. Mosquities and prickly heat.

REMEDIES.

1. More prosecutions by Municipality and Police: more back-bone in Magistrates.
2. More prosecutions by Municipality and Police: more back-bone in Magistrates.
3. More energy of Police.
4. More energy of Municipality: more prosecutions.
5. More activity of Police.
6. More activity of Police.
7. Determination on the part of victims to resist and prosecute.
8. More activity of Police: more back-bone in Magistrates.
9. More activity of Police, more back-bone in Magistrates.
10. More use of disinfectants by the Municipality.

W. F. S.

## XXXII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to submit as under Ten Public Nuisances with their remedies as far as practicable. The Nuisances being so many it is very difficult to abate them practically, but I have tried to suggest the remedies which in my opinion, will, if put into effect, do or tend to do at least some good.

1. STANDARD TIME.—The unusual time introduced by the Government is really the greatest trouble to the busy poor and the middle class, although it may have been a little bit convenient to the rich and the luxurious. Its introduction has resulted in the strike in several mills and the G. I. P. Railway work shops at Parel, and the authorities had to yield to and comply with the wishes of the strikers. When it has practically been found unworkable why should it be continued even after unsuccessful trials. It had better be abolished and continued on Railways only to suit the fancy of the Government.

2. THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—I: is a nuisance to the landlord, the rich and the poor. The aims and objects of its establishment are not at all served. Its tendency is rather to beautify the city be nto improve it. It is necessary therefore that should better strick to its own legitimate work in near future the evil effects of it will tell very hard with respect to the public interests.

3. INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.—The members of the Corporation and the officers of the Municipality have no doubt very good water supply and therefore they have no idea of the sufferings of the poorer classes living in chawls where water cannot be sufficiently had even for household purposes. Insufficient water supply in the thickly populated streets leads to the insanitary condition of the city and it is therefore that the Plague and other diseases affect such places. To remedy this is not very difficult. Careful investigations should be made and bigger water connections given in proportion to the habitation. The result would surely be that all the people will have enough of water to keep themselves and their places clean, and the health of the city will no doubt improve without further means from the Health Department of the Municipality.

4. CARRIAGES AND MOTOR CARS.—Accidents occurring from these are now-a-days too frequent owing to careless driving. The owners of these vehicles should engage services of good drivers and coachmen. Carriages and motor cars should not be allowed to pass, especially in the morning and evening, through the thickly populated streets of the native town and special supervision should be exercised in connection with the speed of the drive to prevent accidents both of the public and to those who have the pleasure of driving these vehicles.

5. BEGGARS AND IDLE WANDERERS IN THE STREETS.—It should be unquestionably admitted that the number of beggars and idle wanderers in the streets has now-a-days greatly increased. They run after males and females in the streets and put them in awkward position. The nuisance at times proves unavoidable. It is really a pity that the rich and others in Bombay encourage them by distributing money and sweetmeats and thereby believing that they have been doing that by way of mere charity. They seem to forget that their encouragement tends them to live a life of thieves and pick-pockets. It should therefore be ruled that the beggars and the idle wanderers in the streets, who are able enough to earn their livelihood by means of honest labour, should be brought up for trial before the magistrates and put in the way of getting work.

6. CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—Queen's Road, Hornby Road, Fort, and the like, frequented by the Europeans and Government and Municipal Officers are good but what needs consideration is the little lanes and streets in the Native town where passenger traffic is the most. Dust is as bad as ever. Road repairs are not properly executed. Prompt supervision is greatly needed and the remedy is not so difficult.

7. OPEN GUTTERS.—The evils of the open gutters are not unknown. They give out very bad smells and help much to pollute the air. Such gutters should be washed with the watering of the streets twice a day and disinfectants freely used to prevent the evil effects arising therefrom. This can only be done if the sanitary Inspectors take the required trouble and keep proper supervision.

8. URINALS AND LATRINES :—The number of urinals is not enough to meet the demand and people are often seen committing nuisance in broad day light anywhere and everywhere. Latrines are very few and should be provided in suitable places. It has been often noticed that urinals are used as latrines.

9. PLAGUE.—Many a fight has been fought to no effect to drive this nasty disease out. Experience has taught us that cleanliness is the only remedy that can abate the plague if not drive it out. The Municipality should engage an extra staff under prompt and careful supervision of the sanitary Inspectors and get almost all the streets and gutters in the town in general, and thickly populated places in particular, cleaned to satisfaction. I dare say, many a place in the native town is not properly cleaned nor supervised and how it is that the plague does much mischief in such places.

10. HOUSING THE POOR AND THE MIDDLE CLASS.—It is a question of vital importance now-a-days how the poor and the middle class men should be provided with living accommodation. The City Improvement Trust has demolished houses without thinking of what the result would be. The Trustees have not at all suffered but they have made things from bad to worse. The crowded parts of the town have been overcrowded. The landlords have increased their rents nearly 100 per cent, and the poor and the middle classes are at a loss to find place at reasonable rent. The remedy for this is not so easy. Joint stock companies should be formed and the money thus invested will, in my opinion, be much better invested than done in Government securities. Plots of lands should then be purchased and chawls for the poor should be built in sufficient number, and rooms rented at reasonable rents. Such building societies will be able to realize good interest and provide for the urgent need and accommodation of the poor and the deserving class into the bargin,—Yours &c,,

MAGANLAL VAJUBHAI.

## XXXIV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your advertisement, I beg to give below some of the tan publi: nuisances which one has to put up with in Bombay almost every day.

(1) Adulterated milk.
(2) Double standard of weights viz., lbs. and seers,
(3) Double time, Standard and Local.
(4) Over-crowding of tram cars.
(5) Beggars.
(6) Pardeshis uttering obscere words on public thoroughfare at the pitch of their voice when a lady is passing by them.
(7) Moter cars.
(8) Station coolies.
(9) Public conveyances.
(10) Abuse of the Back Bay shore in the early morning.

The means I would suggest to abate them are :—

(1) Municipality to issue licenses to milk vendors and employ a set of inspectors to test the quality of milk supplied by them. This may tend to improve the existing state of things under which pure milk is rather a dearer commodity.—It is the only remedy.

(2) It is annoying to a degree when the shopkeeper prefers one weight, say lbs., when he quotes the rate and puts in the the seer afterwards, one has to be careful about the weight. Perhaps Goverement can have no need for two and may dispense with the so-called seer.

(3) Standard time if adopted by the public of Bombay with a generous spirit it would put an end to it.

(4) At business hours men and women have to wait for hours to find a seat in a tram. The Tramway Company should provide a number of cars at these hours. If the Tramway Company were asked by the Municipality to run a certain number of cars during one hour at business time they may strain their resources to meet the public needs. Not till there can anything be done to improve the evil.

(5) The poor Law as in England should be put in force in this city and all lepers and deformed people removed compulsorily to hospitals or asylums. It is indeed an intolerable sight to see a leper exhibited in a lorry with an attendant teasing you for alms when you are waiting to take a seat in a tram.

(6) Pardeshis are a set of people who during the Holi holidays have no regard for public morality. They must be taken hold of by the police and made to make the best of their holidays in the cell.

(7) Motor Cars should be absolutely kept to certain public streets, when they could run to a speed of 10 miles an hour, in all other places the speed should not exceed the ordinary speed of horse carriages. Fast driving and the loud noise they create should be put a stop to by a special provison in the law.

(8) Station Coolies. There is no end to this class of people teasing you. However liberal you pay the coolie he will look dissatisfied and ask for more. If the railway fixed a scale for their licensed coolies and exibilited the same at stations the passengers would be greatly relieved.

(9). Public conveyances. The drivers, it may often happen, do not know the place where you want them to take you and be asks you to repeat the same more that once and after all this annoyance you have to correct him when his driving the wrong way. The Police Commissioner before issuing the license should test the knowledge of the driver with regard to fitness for the work.

(10). A few Ramosis (say 2 or 3 detailed for duty along the Back Bay in the early morning could I think efficiently keep off the poorer class of people who foul the shore much to the annoyance of those who take a morning walk on this one of the beautiful public resorts in this city.—Your &c.

HARKISANDASS.

## THE M. C. C. IN NEW ZEALAND.

M. C. C. V. AUCKLAND.

Auckland, Jan. 28.—The match, the Marylebone team v. Auckland Province, was continued to-day. The Englishmen totalled 214, Douglas making 46, not out, and Hayward 47. Auckland, in the second innings, lost three for 102.

M. C. C. AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Aukland, Jan. 29.—The match Marylebone v. Auckland Province was concluded to-day, the Englishmen winning by two wickets. Auckland secured a total of 231 (McCormick 77), having made 127 in the first innings, and Marylebone, in the second innings, lost eight for 156 (Douglas not out 64).

M. C. C. V. CANTERBURY.

Wellington, Feb. 3.—In the return match, M.C.C. v. Canterbury Province, the visitors secored 305 (Brans ton 112). When stumps were drawn Canterbury had made 11 with the loss of one wicket.

# BERLIN LETTER.

## NATIONAL FEELING IN GERMANY.

## Exchange and Metal Trade.

## MUNICIPAL ARCHITECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 1.

"The party which has continually scoffed at national sentiment, the Social Democrats, has suffered a crushing defeat during the elections for the new Reichstag. This defeat was quite unexpected by the party, for they had hoped by their anti-national campaign to win over all the malcontents and to gain more seats than in the previous Reichstag. Shortly before the elections, one of the most prominent of the Socialist leaders, Herr Singer, informed the correspondent of a foreign paper, that the Socialists would at least obtain 85 seats, but that it was within the bounds of possibility that the Socialist victory would exceed this estimate. The hope of the Socialists was, however, destroyed by the sound national sentiment of the German people. On this occasion when the existence and the further development of the colonies had become a vital question for the nation, hundreds of thousands hurried to the poll who had formerly been too lazy to leave their homes to vote. In most of the constituencies on this occasion where there was a contest with the Socialists, more than 80 per cent, of the electors voted. In some constituencies even more than 90 per cent. voted, as for instance in Bremen where 93 per cent. did their duty in this respect. The national feeling, however, did not limit its expression to this exceptionally high percentage of voting. In many large towns on the evening of the polling day, when the defeat of the Socialists became known, there were such scenes of excitement as one could hardly believe calm Germans to be capable of, scenes which seemed more in keeping with the temperament of a Southern nation. Thus, in Berlin, at midnight thousands of voters marched in procession to the palace of the Reichskanzler in order to give Prince Bulow a great ovation, and as he made a short impressive speech, a tempest of cheers broke forth from the crowd. A similar demonstration of

PATRIOTIC HOMAGE TO THE KAISER,

on the part of the crowd was only prepeuted by the coarse stupidity of the police, who evidently were not sufficiently musical to be able to distinguish between the national anthem and the "Marseillaise" of the workmen. In the old royal city of Breslau, which for the first time in several decades is once more freed from the Socialist yoke, as one of the victorious national candidates was recognised in his carriage, he was taken out of it by the enthusiastic crowd and borne home in triumph. Similar demonstrations of public joy took place in Koenigsberg, Magdeburg, and other towns where the Socialists were defeated. Undoubtedly, it is due to the Reichskanzler and to those in his vicinity, who carried out his intentions, to recognise that they have very materially contributed to this success. They have intervened with skill and tact in the election campaign, without once making themselves guilty of illegal electoral influence. They have in that way made the nation feel, that it once more possesses leaders who have no intention of yielding the field to the Socialists without making a fight for it. Every election lie of the Socialists was promptly nailed down by the government organs and good care was taken that these contradictions should not only appear in the official organ, but should be widely distributed in other newspapers. By this means the party agitation of the Socialists was seriously hampered. Also the speeches, which the Reichskanzler and the chief of the Colonial Office held, just because they departed so widely from the former passivity of the government during elections, made a deep and favourable impression on the nation.

If in consequence of the issue of the elections the home policy of Germany will stand under a more favourable star, so will it also not fail to make an impression abroad. The German nation was during the period preceding the elections irritated by all manners of things; the critical state of the former colonial administration, the high price of meat, the unpopularity of many of the new duties which had been granted by the Reichstag last year; all of which facts were anything but unfavourable for the tacticts of the Socialist party. But, no sooner was there a national question at issue, than all irritation and quarrels were forgotten, and the nation declared itself to be on the side of the government and the national honour. And if on the occasion of such a comparatively modest event as that of an election, the national enthusiasm could express itself in such an impulsive manner, as has just recently happened, what scenes would be enacted if Germany were forced into war by any means? The national sentiment of the German people has not been in the last shaken by the the Socialist undermining work, and that is one aspect of the elections which it behoves foreign powers to take note of.

BERLIN EXCHANGE AND THE METAL TRADE.

Whilst there exist for the iron trade in Great Britain three exchanges which rule prices, viz., London, Middlesborough and Glasgow, the other four base metals, zinc, lead, copper and tin, are quoted only on the London exchange. This makes it easy for speculators by means of daring interference to influence prices. Particularly since the last few months of 1905 and the reaction which followed in 1906, the conviction has spread that the rushing up of prices by the London merchants, who were under the influence of the American Metal Trusts, has been brought about by artificial manipulation of the market to the injury of the most important of the industries using this metal. The most effective means of opposing such speculative interference with the normal course of the exchange would be the creation of new centres, somewhat like an exchange in character, for the metal trade. Such quotations, however, could only react on prices when these markets have behind them production and consumption areas which are important for the world's market, and thus could develop quite independently of London and the American trusts. In exchange circles in Berlin the opinion has gained ground, that now at least a beginning must be made, in order to counterbalance the London quotations by setting up a continental rival. At first it is desired to introduce the zinc trade to the Berlin exchange as an effort in this direction. It is particularly in the production of zinc, that Germany surpasses all other countries in the world. Whilst Germany produces 200,000 tons of makeable zinc, America's output does not exceed 180,000 tons. Besides Germany, Belgium also, which comes third in the production of zinc (140,000 tons) has an equal interest in the establishment of another market. Since now large quantities of zinc are consumed in Berlin as well as produced there, this city has a greater interest than any other place in the world in steady prices, and in the natural fluctuation of the market. Consequently Berlin, is quite justified in creating there a new centre for the zinc trade. Further, there is another consideration, namely, that the production of zinc in Germany is increasing far more than that of other countries, and this lead will be still more increased in the next few years. The preliminary arrangements are already being made for the introduction of the zinc trade to the Berlin Exchange.

REFORMERS OF MUNICIPAL ARCHITECTURE.

All civilised nations have an interest in the advancement of their municipal architecture; for in its essence this problem is the same everywhere. The most eloquent proof of this lies in the fact, that modern cities and their different quarters present more or less the same appearance in all parts of the world. All alike show the same absence of any distinctive character and the same monotony, until at last, people have resigned themselves to the conviction that the modern city, owing to its nature and requirements, must renounce all attempts to attain the picturesque beauty, the homeliness, and the individual variety of the fine old cities. Even Camillo Sitte, the Vienna builder-artist, who twenty years ago attacked this problem of municipal architecture in all seriousness, gave by no means extravagant hopes with regard to the artistic possibilities of the modern city. The great service which he rendered, however, lay in the careful investigations, which he was the first to make, into the causes on which the artistic superiority of the old cities depended. Sitte was a pioneer in respect to his knowledge of the laws governing the street line and the form of public squares, and in connection with this knowledge a movement was started to transform in an artistic sense the style in which modern cities are erected. The principal scene of this movement was Germany, but other nations have also gradually taken more and more interest in it. The former well known Mayor of Brussels, M. Buls, has contributed to this same effort by his book "L'Esthetique de la Ville". In England too, these German ideas have recently been taken up most earnestly, and all the more so as the Garden City movement was already in sympathy with them. In Germany itself, however, theoretical men such as Prof. Licht wark, the superintendant of the art museum in Hamburg, various artists and practical architects have been carrying on a tough fight for the past twenty years over this question of transforming the modern style of municipal architecture. One of the principal evils which they had to fight against was the thoroughly bureaucratic spirit of the official building regulations, which not only led everywhere to the tyranny of system, of uniformity and to an absence of all distinctive character in the lying out of cities but even to some extent necessitated it owing to the stupid nature of many of these regulations. Now, at last, the adherents of this more artistic style of building have perhaps even

WON A DECISIVE VICTORY.

After that former German governments, as for example that of Saxony, had given more or less consideration to the demands made in this direction, there is now an order decently passed by the Prussian ministry on the fundamental principles, which must henceforth regulate the laying out of a new quarter of a city. This order, in all essential points, is based upon the programme of the municipal building reformers. It accepts, for example, the fundamental difference, between streets which are for dwelling houses and those which are for shops. By this means only will it become possible, even amid the confusion of a large city, to erect noiseless quarters which shall have a more home-like beauty and a more secluded character. As a consequence of this, open space will be reserved for gardens in these residential quarters. Further, this ministerial order expressly admits that the curving of a street is frequently advantageous of practical as well as aesthetic grounds. It is to be hoped then, that this wretched tyranny, which insists on streets being made straight, will at last be broken. Also this order does not recognise the demand that the building plans for a whole quarter of the city must be completed from the very beginning by which means they inevitably depend upon bureaucratic caprice. On the contrary the building plans will probably in the future concern themselves with the gradual development of the real needs and conditions of the locality. On the whole, the order strongly emphasises the fundamental principle that the disposition of the streets and buildings must harmonise with the individual conditions and is developed out of them. This official action in adopting the fundamental principles of a truly modern and artistic style of laying out and building new localities in German towns marks a great advance. The building regulations, accordingly, will no longer be opposed to these principles but will actually promote them. It is to be hoped that the fruits of the conflict which has been fought out in Germany, will be enjoyed also by the whole of the civilised world.

L. ASCH.

## HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

THE AMIR.

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan has been the general subject of conversation here ever since he reached Peshawar, and his movements have been watched with the greatest interest, especially by the Mahomedan community, hundreds of whom have gone to Bombay with the sole object of obtaining a glimpse of His Majesty.

THE GERMAN PRINCES.

Their Royal Highnesses Princes George and Conrad of Bavaria have been having a busy time since their arrival here. Golconda and all other important places of interest have been visited by them, and to-day they had an elephant ride round the City, which has become one of the chief items of programmes for the entertainment of distinguished visitors. A small buck-shooting party has been arranged for the Royal guests for to-morrow at Surumnagar. The Nawab Faridun Jung, Bahadur, is giving an "At Home" on Monday, the 18th instant, to meet Their Royal Highnesses; and on Tuesday they will witness the Lungar Procession from the Minister's Palace.

THE LATE NAWAB ZAFFAR JUNG.

H. H. the Nizam has ordered that the telescope imported by the late Nawab and constructed by him at great cost shall henceforth be under the supervision and management of the Government, special officials being appointed to take charge of the property.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

In accordance with the orders recently issued on the subject of Scholarships, a meeting has taken place of the members of the Committee for the disposal of the applications of the various candidates. Eight names have been selected, but the final selection is to stand over until the 2nd proximo, as certain preliminaries have to be arranged about the candidates.

THE HYDERABAD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

At the suggestion of Colonel Gimlette, the Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School, the Government have under consideration the matter of adding Zoology to the curriculum to make it correspond with the elementary course of the Edinburgh University. Students going from here to Europe for the study of Medicine invariably go to Edinburgh, as the course gone through in the Hyderabad school is recognized only by that University of Medicine and Surgery; and as Zoology is not taught here, they have to spend an additional year there for its study, and the present scheme is intended to rectify the omission.


## BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

### Bile Beans Are an Ideal Remedy for Stomach and Liver Troubles in Winter.

The chilling winds, keen frost, and driving sleet and snow, often aggravate, and possibly cause biliousness, indigestion, and liver chill. Bile Beans are a seasonable tonic, because they so tone up the stomach and liver as to enable them to accomplish their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the severest weather. The great value of Bile Beans will be gathered from the story told to a "Norwitch Mercury" reporter by Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farm-teamsman's wife, living at Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich.

"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans. From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered the attacks became less and less frequent. My appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. The bilious attacks gradually grew less regular and milder, until they finally ceased altogether, and for six months I have not had the least sign of pain. I owe my cure entirely to Bile Beans, as since I started taking them I have taken no other medicine." If you are ill or ailing, commence a course of Bile Beans to-day, and so ensure a winter of robust health. All chemists stock Bile Beans at Re. 1/- per box, or Rs. 2/4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes.


# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY RACES.

## Fourth Day.

## A DEAD HEAT FOR THE BIG RACE.

The Fourth Day of the meeting took place yesterday and a card of six events found good fields and a splendid day's racing, but a very bad upset for punters. Once more His Majesty the Amir was present, though he came very late. There was a very sensational race for the big event of the day, the Mansfield Plate, which ended in a dead heat with two others very close up, and a finer finish would take finding. Our Premier Jockey, Jimmy Robinson, at last broke his unfortunate sequence of losing mounts in the last race when a bit of his old driving powers were seen. The Second Dealers seemed to give punters some trouble and eventually the great Commander went out at most acceptable odds of sixes after starting out at twos, whereas Kales Charan, who ran a good race over six furlongs, shortened to six to four and, despite his last poor show, Nazzar was second favourite. After these changes in the betting ring it was surprising to see the ease with which Commander won. Southall was contented with a fair fourth place, with Nazzar leading, till the half mile where he gradually drew up and once in the lead it was all over. He won in the easiest of manners in the very fair time for a new one of 1 min. 54 2/5 secs. and must be mainly due to his new trainer's policy of putting plenty of work into him and chance his breaking down. Spearmint ran a very good horse in the Melton Plate and, always in a good position, came at the finish well in hand and easily staved off Tabris, who came late, and the disappointing Kalee Charan. That the favourite beat Bendigo with only a stone in his favour takes some believing, but over six furlongs he is likely to turn out a good one.

The Asian Plate again found a struggle for favouritism, this mainly between Tachreet and Oriental and a run on the former at the last moment sent him out a point shooter at threes, Zuriff and False Start being at fives. The race was a most exciting one, the lead changing no less than three times prior to the bend; first Darling, then False Start, Zurriff and finally Oriental who kept it to the end. Not without being extended, however, as Ashroff came out in pursuit from the bend and it was touch and go at the finish, The bay has gradually worked himself into form, this running is a bit better than anything Ashroff has shewn, the race being a fast run on in time 20 3-5 secs.

The Mansfield Plate, the most remarkable of the meeting in every respect, followed. In the betting there was a great fight between Sermon and Killua, but Messrs. Wood and Badger's grand chestunt found his best distance and after his shewing over seven furlongs went out a point the shorter. Manlock jumped off with a nice lead and this proved, for him, everything. He made the pace of cracker and though he came into the straight well in hand he could never quite shake Prince Lyon and Killua off. Sermon got away none too well and had a regular bunch at the bend to come round but, when well in the stright he gave a grand exhibition of his speed. He came on the extreme outside and caught Prince Lyon opposite the stand where Melsom was at Mainlock's withers and has Killua hopelessly shut in on the reals though this horse was not going well enough to win. Sermon very gradually drew up to Manlock and just caught him a stride before the post, and the two numbers went up side by side. As Manlock had had all the best of the running and Sermon, on the other haud, had a bad run, it looked a good thing for chestnut but the two stables decided to devide the Stakes. It was a magnificent finish and the proverbial sheet need have been but a small one to cover the four. The time was eye-opening and a record for the coure, 1 min. 13 secs. Quite extraordinary were the moves in the betting enclosure on the Colaba Plate. On the books opening there was a strong run on Beaunero who ran a good third in the Mahaluxmi Plate and was thought to be better suited over an extra two furlongs. No sooner had he been made a hot favourite than a tremendous run came on Honest Lady and, like a flast, her price receded to twos and later to evens and Beauners went out to fours with some place money for Lord Bogue, Killeevan and Lady metal. Lady Metal made the running but when Honest Lady came into the lead at the five furlong post Kamad had such a good hold that spectators were right in thinking the race over, and she won pulling up. When Killeevan led after her in the straight she looked sure to place but Beaunero came surprisingly full of running and comfortably passed her. There seem likely to be very few still galloping when it comes to the finish of Saturday's big race and on this race it seems Becauners may be one of them.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse provided the nicest little upset, for the books' edification, of the day. With 9st 13lbs up Precious was still thought to be good whereas there was no getting away from Bandit's chance after his Town Plate win. Dilerjung was thought by some to be well up to the distance and, by the way he led his field for about a mile in the Bombay Derby, Mooreed had his followers, Bendigo made the runing for three furlongs and thed the light weight Mukhool came up and took a fairly substautial lead. The pace had been hot, and when precious had drawn up from the ruck to fourth place he could go no further but Bendigo and Young Kohinoor kept on and were joined by King Cobweb. Instead of stopping in the straight Mukhool went on, and after an exciting few moments" stayed Young Kohinoor, who came away from the other two to give chase out Bendigo was feeling the effects of his exertions in the earlier part of the race and succumbed to King Cobweb.

As was the case on Monday, Lady Grey II, Mr. Bunting's new English grey mare, commanded the lists but, contrary to the previous occasion continued to do so and went out a very warm favourite with Mandeville, Dupty Russley Rose and Silphae next in demand. Virballa and Gun metal made the running with Koko and Lady Grey coming up at the bend, but after that they were all passed, Virballa and Koko dying out, by Silphae and Duplex II. It was a good race up the straight and after a determined run. Robinson just kept Silphae going and won his first race this season in Bombay with the stable not getting more than the Stakes and place money out of it. Mandeville promised fairly well at the bend, but after that was all over the course and finished nowhere, for penies, the time 1 min. 2 2-5 secs. was more than fair.

Judging by the four days we have had, we may, expect a bumper meeting on Saturday when the long race, the Byculla Club Cup, will be on the card. One cannot of course be stupid enough to give tips before the weights are out, but as Mr. Apcar's pair and Kipling are the only ones likely to stay the coarse is should be between them. At present 6 to 4 on is offered about Fitzrafton and Ballark coupled details :—

The Second Dealers.—Rs. 4,060, out of which second receives Rs. 700, and the third, Rs. 300. For Arabs imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1906, and which are the property of, or which have been bought from the Importer, W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalty—Winner of Melton Plate, 7lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Distance—1 mile.

H.H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's g a h Commander 8st. 5lbs. ..... Southhall 1
Mr. D. Runchordas's g a h Spearmint 8st. 2lbs. Kamad 2
Mr. Haji Ali Khederi b a h Tabris 7st. 7lbs... Majeed 3
Mr. G. Ks. Ch. a h Kalee Charan 7st 12lbs... Melsom 4

Also ran :—Great Shot 8st. 10lbs. Sherlock 8st. 7lbs. Alma 7st. 12lbs, The Barb 7st. 12lbs. Poseidon 7st. 12lbs. Come Soon 7st. 12lbs, ed. 7st. 13lbs. Nazzar 7st. 7lbs, cd. 7st. 11lbs.

(Winner trained by T. Scott.)

Betting :—6 to 4 against Kalee Charan. 9 to 2 Nazzar 6 to 1 Commander, 8 to 1 Great Shot and Spearmint and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Nazzar jumped out to lead Spearmint and Great Shot and Commander fell into four places. At the half mile he began to come up and drawing level with the leader at the next furlong post he went ahead. Spearment passed Nazzar and he and Great Shot fell away. Tabris and Kalee Charan passing them. Commander eventually won very easily by two lengths. Tabris staying Kalee Charan out and finishing a length and a half behind Spearmint. Time :—1 min 54 2-5 secs.

The Asian Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1904. Distance—1½ miles.

Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady 6st 12lbs....Kamad 1
Mr G B Deakin's ch e g Beaunero 9st 6lbs.....Kaesen 2
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Killeevan 9st 12lbs, Robinson 3
Mr J C Galstaun's b a u g Our State 8st 12lbs. Melsom 4

Also ran :—Lady Metal 9st 1lb, Squire Alfred 9st 1lb, Lord Boyne 7st 10lbs,

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting.—Evens Honest Lady, 4 to 1 against Beaunero, 5 to 1 Lord Boyne, 6 to 1 Lady Metal, 7 to 1 Killeevan and 10 rest.

The Race.—Lady Metal got away soon and held a two lengths lead from Honest Lady who in turn led Killeevan by as much. This continued till the six furlongs where Honest Lady drew up and away Beaunero coming up to Killeevan and Lady Metal falling away. Honest Lady was well in hand and staving the others off won very easily by three lenghts. Killeevan gave chase but Beaunero came up and had her badly beat by a length and a quarter bad fourth. Time :—2 mins. 12 secs.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. Khalil Dooree's ch a h Mukhool 7st 2lbs. Murjeed 1
Mr. D. Runchordas b a h Young Kohinoor 8st 8lbs Southall 2
Capt. Marchant's b a h King Cobweb 7st 7lbs..A Hoyt 3
Mr. G. K's b a h Bendigo 7st 12lbs ..... Melsom 4

Also ran :—Precious 9st 13lbs, Hampstead 8 st 11lbs Skylark 8st 8lbs, Bandit II 8st 7lbs, Shetta 8st 2lbs, Dilerjung 8st carried 8st 11lbs, Mooreed 7st 11lbs carried 8st 11b, Young Kaiser 7st 3lbs, Scarlet 6st 4lbs carried 6st 6lbs.

Winner trained by Fahab bin Saif,

Betting :—3 to 1 against Precious, 4 to 1 Bandit II, 5 to 1 Dilerjung, 6 to 1 Hampstead, 7 to 1 Mooreed and Young Kaiser, 8 to 1 Skylark and Young Kohinoor, 10 to 1 Bendigo and Mukhool and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Young Kohinoor jumped out but almost immediately gave way to Bendigo and he in turn to Mukhool and six furlongs with Young Kohinoor third Mukhool led well into the straight and had the race in Winning from Young Khoinoor by a length. King Cobweb came late and just beat Bendigo for place two lengths behind the others. Time :—2 mins. 7 secs.

The Imperial Plate.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200 A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14/2 and under Distance —5 furlongs.

Mr J O Golstaur's b e g Sephae 8st 13lbs....Robinson 1
Mr J D. Scott's b aus g Duplex II 7st 11lbs...Southall 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanje's bl a m Gun Metal 2st 9lbs ..... Ames 3
Mr Bunting's g e m Lady Grey II 8st 11lbs...Kaesen 4

Also ran :—Comeback 10st 3lbs, Russley Rose 8st 10lbs' Koko 8st 3lbs, Mandeville 7st, Virballa 6st 12lbs.

(Winner trained by T Ferguson.)

Betting.—5 to 4 on Lady Grey II, 5 to 1 against Mandeville, 6 to 1 Russley Rose and Duplex II, 8 to 1 Silphae' 10 to 1 Koko, longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Virballa jumped away followed closely by Gun Metal who took the lead at the half mile where Koko lay third and the favorite fourth. By the bend Silpae and Duplex came up and the former came into the straight with the lead and after a great race down the straight shaved off the challenge by three quarters, half between next two. Time :

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE REVIVAL OF THE VELVET RIBBON.

Now that we are accepting with delight the revival of many old-world fashions, writes a correspondent we cannot be surprised to find narrow velvet ribbons playing an important role on our evening frocks, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. They are becoming quite the rage in Paris, and on the new models they are to be seen arranged in elaborate Greek-key patterns on the hem of muslin skirts. I saw last week a lovely evening gown of palest blue Indian muslin which boasted a deep Greek-key pattern carried out in black velvet ribbon on the hem of the round skirt. The ribbons were exceedingly narrow, but there were a great many of them, and the design literally covered the hem of the skirt almost up to the knees. Across the front of the simple little bodice the same pattern was arranged, and the drooping sleeves were entirely composed of ecru point d'esprit, inset with butterflies in Valenciennes. It might be supposed, from the description, that the hem of the dress looked too heavy, the material being fragile muslin, but the effect was excellent and most original-looking. On ball dresses of crepe de Chine narrow silver and gold ribbons are used in this same way, and it frequently happens that handembroideries in rich silks further enrich the skirts and bodices. Ribbons of many widths are being used as dress trimmings this season, and for afternoon gowns of cashmere or chiffon-cloth a favourite style is an arrangement of horizontal ribbon bands in various widths, reaching from the hem of the skirt to the knees. This fashion looks specially well when the whole dress is carried out in a single tone of colour, the satin or velvet ribbons showing up splendidly against the background of dull cloth.

NOTABLE TAPESTRIES

The Amherst tapestries are attracting many visitors to the Grafton Galleries, where the Royal School of Art Needlework Exhibition is now being held. The tapestries, which are the property of Lord Amherst, include several notable pieces, some of which are for sale. A wonderful panel—a seventeenth-century example—shows a group of figures with two musicians and two figures dancing near a fountain, varied foliage and lovely flowers surround the fountain and in the background one sees glimpses of an old-fashioned garden with more fountains parterres, and stately avenue. This example is valued at £485. A German tapestry, signed L. Mercier, is priced at £95. It is an oblong panel, with subjects in the style of Teniers (of small figures dancing and others haymaking in a landscape. The colouring is exquisite and the panel is surrounded with a scroll border and surmounted by a coat of arms and crown in the centre. Two other rare pieces of tapestry are panels representing "The Triumph of Trojan" and "Alexander and the Family of Darius." Many other beautiful specimens of needlework are to be found in the exhibition. Of special interest is a panel said to have been worked by Queen Anne and her ladies, and transferred from its old foundation by the Royal School of Art Needlework.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding.

INVESTING THE SINKING FUNDS.

The following letter to the Commissioner from the Chief Accountant was submitted to a sub-committee for consideration and report :—I have the honour to state that agreeably to Corporation Resolution dated 9th February 1906, all Sinking Fund Instalments were rearranged in the Budget Estimates for the current year on a 3½ per cent. basis. As long as rates of securities carrying a higher percentage of interest such as our own 4 per cent. bonds or those of the Bombay Improvement Trust are more remunerative, it is obviously our duty not to invest our Sinking Funds in securities affording 3½ per cent. only. With your verbal consent I have been investing all the Sinking Fund Instalments and the interest realized on the investments of the different Sinking Funds in 4 per cent. B. I. T. debentures, but as all the investments made from the current year are under the above Resolution of the Corporation to improve at 3 1-2 per cent. only, I have credited in the books of this office the extra interest thus obtained on the Sinking Funds Investments to the Net Premia Fund. I have adopted this course, because I consider the Premia Fund to be the only Fund to which this extra interest can be credited especially as the premia on the Investments of the Sinking Funds have been sanctioned by the Corporation to be met out of the same Fund under their Resolution No. 5179, dated 15th November 1906. If this course meets with your approval, may I request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the same. The Municipal Auditors have no objection to the course adopted by me."

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner re the supply of medicines :—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of medicines, medical appliances, &c., to the Arthur Road Hospital and the different Municipal Departments for the year ending 29th February 1908, three tenders have been received as under :—Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd., 12½ per cent below Schedule rates on schedule A except Quinine. Fellow's Syrup and Brand's Essence of chicken for which they require 10 per cent. above schedule rates They offer a discount of 20 per cent, on Shedule B & C Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., 15 per cent. below Shedule rates on Schednle A and 17½ per cent., on B& C Schedules. Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Uniform discount of 18¾ per cent. on Schedules A, B & C, Phillips & Co.'s tender in the lowest. I have not thought it fit for acceptance as the Tinctures, Pills Liquid extracts, Liniments, &c., to be supplied by them are of their own manufacture and not of Burgoyne & Co. as required by the Schedule. Of the remaining two tenders I consider that of Messrs. Treacher & Co. to be the more advantageous, and I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with that Firm. Schedule A relates, to medicines and chemicals, Schedule B relates to Bottles, Jars, &c, and Schedule C to medical instruments and appliances. The letter from Messrs. Kemp & Co., addressed to the Standing Committee is under consideration."

Approval was given to authorize the Commissioner to enter into contract with Messrs Treacher and Co.

COST OF NEW WATER MAINS.

The Commissioner in one of his letters stated that complaints regarding inadequate supply of mater te the houses on Supuribag Road had been made to him and the water Engineer reported that those complaints were due to the 3" main in that road being very old and corroded and insufficient to meet the requirements of the locality. The remedy for the complaints was to lay a new main in the road and he forwarded estimate amounting to Rs. 18,900 prepared by the Water Engineer, being the cost of laying a new 6" main in Supariag road.—The Commissioner also forwarded a plan showing the proposed arrengement of water mains in the Improvement Trust Scheme IV, the cost of the new mains being estimated at Rs. 35,000.

Both these estimates were resolved to be sent to the Corparation with a recommendation for sanction.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oriental," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from Aden, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bruham, Dr Alice — Pearce, Mr A G
Brown, Miss D — Reit, Mr T
Cordery, Mr A — Sutherland Mr W
Dickeson, Mr W — Smyth Mr R S
Kretham Mr — Short, Mr A
Geddis, Mr A — Strawn, Mr
Hale, Miss — Thompson, Mr A
Hocking Lt R C — Theobold, Miss
Mollison, Mr and Mrs J — Tufts, Rev G
Moffat, Mr K N — Wickham, Miss C
Nixon, Miss M — Wickham, Miss W
Oakey, Mrs J — Wright, Mr Robt
Padfield, Rev G A and Mrs — Wright, Mr R R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aiken, Mr R W D — Johnson, Mr A G L
Boyd, Mr F K and Mrs — Kairnin Mr A
Baker, Mr J O and Mrs — Lambert, Mr A P
Bruce, Maj Hon C B — Moore, Maj G K
Charlton, Capt J F and Mrs — McLellan, Mr T R
Cuthbert, Mr D A — Marshall, Mr T
Charles, Mr N — Newton, Rev G A and 2 Misses
Christison, Mr S — Owen, Mr W
Fenwick, Mr J — Rivas, Miss
Gillmore, Van Archd — Stevens Mr E R
Graham, Mr W H — Santech, Mr F
Healy Mr P H — Tomkins Capt H L
Henderson, Mr T — Turnbull Mr B
Henry, Mr J S — Wardropper, Mr J
Fraser, Capt S P — Wedell, Count and Countess
Johnston, Mr J D

FROM BRINDISI—Moore, Rev S C
FROM PORTSAID—Harwood, Mr O R
FROM ADEN—Ferguson, Mr A F
FOR KARACHI.
Oakes, Lieut G St — Callender, Mr T O

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexicea Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## BY THE WAY.

THE DEER IN EPPING FOREST.

The statement in the annual report of the Epping Forest Committee of the City Corporation that 328 deer were recently counted in the forest will surprise many who pride themselves on an extensive acquaintance with the 6,000 acres of London's big playground. By far the larger portion of this number are representatives of the fallow deer introduced by the Danes into England—the only surviving representatives, indeed, in the country—and their excessive shyness sends them to cover at the least sound. Their favourite haunts are the numerous thickets between Chingford and Theydon Bois, and the most certain method of obtaining a glimpse of them is by taking to the forest on the right of the Epping Road, almost anywhere between Chingford and the Wake Arms, and working noiselessly through the thickets towards Loughton. In winter, when foliage is scarce, is the best time, and walking against the wind in the Twilight will help to success.

ILLNESS OF PROFESSOR PELHAM,

Among the numerous victims of this "old-fashioned winter" is the versatile President of Trinity College, Oxford. Dr. Pelham is a son of the Mid-Victorian Low Church leader who was promoted by Palmerston to the Bishopric of Norwich, and has been called by a competent critic "the ripest authority on Roman history since Mommsen." Professor Pelham will be unable to lecture during Hilary Term; but he has entrusted the duties of the Camden Chair of Ancient History to another able teacher, Mr. Francis Haverfield, of Christ Church. Mr. Haverfield is also on the spindle side of episcopal descent, being a grandson of Dr. Mackarness, the late Bishop of Oxford.

LORD MACNAGHTEN.

Lord Macnaghten, the senior Law Lord, has just completed twenty years' service in the final Court of Appeal, having been appointed at the end of January 1887. He enjoys the distinction (says a correspondent) with Lord Atkinson, another of the Lords of Appeal, of being raised direct from the Bar to be member of the highest Court in the land, Lord Macnaghten sat for a number of years in the House of Commons as the representative of his native county, Antrim; but it was as a member of the English and not of the Irish Bar that he was elevated to the legal appellate of the House of Lords. As a Chancery barrister he was Mr. Birrell's leader in one of the courts for a long time.

VISITORS TO KEW DURING 1906.

The number of persons who visited the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew during the year 1906 was 2,339,492. This establishes a record, the previous highest number in any one year having been 1,839,966 in 1890. The number for 1905 was 1,824,319. The average for the ten years 1896-1905 was 1,376,244. The total number on Sundays was 867,148, and on week-days 1,472,344. The maximum number on any one day was 113,131, on August 6, also a record number for a single day; the smallest number on any one day was 204, on February 17.

GIFTS BY THE BARONESS,

The late Baroness Burdett-Coutts took great interest, we gather from the "Kew Bulletin," in Kew, to which she made important gifts. One was the large collection of British seaweeds formed by the late Mrs. Griffiths, of Torquay, as it stood at that date. During her lifetime this lady was one of the leading authorities on seaweeds in England. In 1880 Kew was indebted to Lady Burdett Coutts for another and still more important gift. In that year she purchased and presented to Kew the herbarium of the late Dr. W. F. Schimper, Professor of Botany in the University of Strasburg, author, in conjunction with Bruch and Gumbal, of the "Bryologia Europaea," a work in six quarto volumes, giving a critical account of the masses of Europe.

A QUEEN AS SHOPKEEPER.

In the Rue Saint Roche, Paris, a lace shop has been opened which, the "Young Woman" states, has been organised and is being directed by the ex-Queen Dowager Marie of Sicily. Fifty thousand people were rendered homeless by an earthquake at Calabria, and it is in order to help these unfortunates, her former subjects, that Queen Marie has started this shop in Paris for the sale of Calabrian lace. She has also erected schools and workshops in Calabria, where girls may learn lacemaking and find employment.

INDEPENDENTS IN THE ABBEY.

Regarding our reference the other day to Dr. Thomas Goodwin as the founder of the Church assembling in the City Temple, it will be interesting to state that this great Puritan divine was occasionally the special preacher in Westminster Abbey while the Independents were in possession of it :—"He was (writes a correspondent) the occupant of the pulpit at a time when Oliver Cromwell attended one of the services in state. After they had worshipped there for ten years, they were ejected at the accession of Charles II, and then settled at St. Bartholomew's Priory Church, Smithfield, the south triforium of which formed part of their meeting house. A direct descendant of the Great Protector—William Cromwell—was subsequently in church fellowship with them for fifty years, and a deacon for thirty years. The history of this church, which has been written by the Rev. Ira Boseley, formerly minister of Finsbury Chapel, in the City, will shortly be printed at the Gresham Press, and is to appear in book form under the "imprimatur" of the Congregational Union of England and Wales."—The appearance of this volume will prove the recovery of an important piece of Nonconformist history, and should shed new light upon some phases of the national conflicts throughout the regime of Oliver Cromwell.

THE NEW MASTER OF SELWYN COLLEGE.

The Rev. Richard Appleton vicar of Wimbledon, succeeded the new Dean of Ely as Master of the youngest college at Cambridge will be remembered by many south Londoners for he was rector of St. George's Camberwell and head of the local Trinity College Mission before he migrated to the "town of fame" immortalised in the ballad of "John Gilpin." It seems strange that at the motion never came Canon Appleton's way before for he had an academic career of remarkable brilliance at Cambridge where he is still Fellow of Trinity College. He was Sixth Wrangler Chancellors Madallist, First Class in Theology and achieved many minor distinction. Unlike his predecessors, the new Master of Selwyn College is not a High Churchman.

TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER.

The "Law Journal" complains of the publication by newspapers of statements concerning supposed criminals and the crime with which they may be charged. It refers especially to the case of the man who now stands committed by a coroner's jury for the murder of Mr. Whiteley, though he is lying wounded in the hospital and has no legal advisers to protect his interests. An indictment for endeavouring to pervert the course of justice may lie against those who are concerned in the publication of matters tending to prejudice a criminal trial. A few years ago the editor, of a weekly newspaper and a reporter on its staff were convicted and sent to prison on such an indictment; but that was a solitary instance, and has probably had a deterrent effect. Our contemporary calls upon the Attorney-General promptly to set the law in motion against the offenders. Trial by newspaper is on the increase, and is an evil, adds the "Law Journal," which ought to be sternly dealt with.

THE POPE'S CHURCH ON WHEELS.

Italy has wonderful railway coach, the property of the Papal See, which has not been used since the Pope lost his temporal power in 1870. It appears however as if the present Pope means to travel, as the whole of the Italian railways have been taken over by the State, the Railway Department has, we learn from the "Railway Magazine" received orders to reconstruct the Pope's railway carriage. It is a special car, with gilded angels at the four corners. Inside there is a portable altar and the upholsterings are of white velvet. This news is commented upon with much interest in Italy.

A STORY OF WELLINGTON AND SOULT.

A writer in *Blackwood* for February tells a story of Wellington and Soult, which the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts used to relate with great glee. On the first occasion the Duke took Soult into Apsley House, the latter was surprised at the absence of pictures he had known in Madrid. "This is it, Monsieur le Duc," he said, "that you have so few of the Spanish master-pieces?" "Marshal, you forget," replied the Duke, "that my army was only in Madrid after the one commanded by yourself."

A MILE IN SOSCE, ON THE ICE.

The Shrewsbury River, on which Mr. Nathaniel Roe, of New York, is said to have attained a speed of seventy-seven miles an hour, on his ice-yacht, probably offers finer facilities for this exhilarating sport than any other stretch of water in the world. It runs east and west, and a course can be laid out so that yachts may sail off or on the wind, and on reaches, without making the word difficult for the skipper; while the north-westerly winds, which at this time of the year tear over the course, are calculated to give wings to the most laggard yacht. On this course some magnificent records have been made by such ice-fliers as the *Scud*, the *Irene*, and the *Annihilator*. The first of these racers, which carries over 900 feet of canvas and has a fifty-foot keel, has gone twice over the course, a distance of five miles, at an average speed of sixty miles an hour; and with a strong wind behind her has been timed to do a mile in forty-five seconds.

## MEN AND MATTERS.

LADY YARMOUTH.

Lady Yarmouth's unhesitating allegiance to her brother, Mr. Harry Thaw, has aroused a good deal of admiration among her English friends and acquaintances. The future Marchioness of Hertford is one of the most interesting members of the group of American heiresses married into the British peerage. She is really original and clever and in some ways quite unlike the conventional Transatlantic lady who seeks to make a great marriage in this country. To begin with, Miss Alice Thaw was "Pittsburg born and bred," and she met her future husband in America, the wedding taking place in the town where her millionaire father had made his immense fortune. Since the marriage, which took place four years ago this next April, Lord and Lady Yarmouth have not played a very great role in English society, though they have entertained in a quiet way at Park Hall, near Salford. They also came rather prominently for ward in the summer of 1904 as hospitable host and hostess of those Yale and Harvard undergraduates who were here on an athletic expedition.

A PEN PORTRAIT.

Lady Yarmouth is tall, slight, and fair, with an exceptionally pretty complexion. She has a frank, keen glance, and wears her hair simply turned back from her forehead. As a bride she showed her originality by refusing to be married with the traditional wedding ring, in and addition to the usual troupe of bridesmaids; she revived the good old American custom of a "matron of honour" in the person of her much loved sister, Mrs. George Kader Carnegie. Through her husband, Lady Yarmouth is nearly related to Count Gleichen and his clever sisters, and our Royal family are said to greatly approve of the unhesitating manner in which the has gone to lend the sympathy and comfort of her presence to her brother, Mr. Harry Thaw.

TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.

The wives of great British officials, and especially of those men who are in the truest sense Empire-builders, have often been called upon to show heroic qualities at a moment's notice; but few can have had to respond to the call under more trying circumstances than plucky pretty and youthful Lady Swettenham, whose marriage to the Governor of Jamaica only took place a year ago. Coming from a family dowered with practical artistic genius—for she was Miss Emily Copeland, and the name of Copeland like that of Wedgwood, is deservedly held in high honour in Staffordshire—Lady Swettenham took her wish-sister who happened to be staying with her rendered the most valuable assistance during the recent earthquake by reorganising the culinary arrangements of the great local hospital at Kingston. Your West Indian native is an excellent cook when everything is going well, but when paralysed by terror the same man or woman will become more useless and be more of a positive nuisance to the unfortunate employer than even the lowest type of European, so it is easy to imagine the difficulties of the task confronting the two ladies.

YOUTH AT THE PROW.

Mr. Vanderbilt is still under thirty and his wife is two years his junior. It is whispered that the young couple have taken very strongly to heart the sad domestic differences between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and that one reason why they intend to be socially prominent in London this spring is to afford moral support to their young kinswoman. Mr. Vanderbilt is certainly fortunate in his homes. Oakland Farm, which is within a short drive of Newport, is perhaps the most delightful country house in the States, and there, since their marriage, the Alfred Vanderbilts have entertained many brilliant house-parties, including some of the best-known men and women belonging to the great Transatlantic world. They also own Sagamore Lodge, situated in the heart of the Adirondack mountains; and last year they joined the group of more prominent Transatlantic yachtsmen and yachtswomen, Mr. Vanderbilt having sailed her own boat, "The Vagrant," in a successful race she has also distinguished herself as a lady among American lady motorists.

THE WONDERFUL "VENTURES."

Mr. Vanderbilt has brought with him to this country "The Venture," which may perhaps be truly described as the most celebrated coach in the world. His friends claim that he is the best whip in the States and for some years past he has tooled daily each spring his four-in-hand between the Holland House, New York, and beautiful Ardsley, on the Hudson. It is said that he wishes show "the old country" what can be done in the way of fast safe four-in-hand driving with the help of such cattle as "The Venture" American horses, and American grooms. It seems a pity that the experiment was not tried some years ago before the motor came, and came to stay; but in any case, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt and his pretty, clever wife are sure of a very warm welcome from all lovers of horses as well as from that major portion of Society which delights in all that is wealthy, young, and original.

"THE MAN WHO CHASED CROFJE."

General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, who was one of the officers whose reputation escaped the capacious South African coffin, is retiring from the Army very shortly and it is not too much to say that the Army will be the poorer for his loss. He is a splendid example of the soldier, tall, straight, fine-featured, and rapid in thought and action. He first joined the Army in 1855 as second lieutenant in the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. After eight years' service, while he was still little more than a boy, he was ordered to Cape Colony to take up the position of A.D.C. to the Governor. But he was not destined to occupy this post very long. For in 1870 he was sent to China, and was present at the hotly-contested Sinho and the storming of the Taku Forts, conducting himself so well that he was mentioned in despatches. Seven years later came the Abyssinian War, and again he was singled out and mentioned for special service. In 1887 he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Cork northern district. In 1893 he became Chief Staff-Officer, under the Duke of Connaught, and he was then recommended an infantry regiment as a step which he declined, but only for a time. Soon after he temporarily replaced Sir Redvers Buller at Aldershot relinquishing these duties to take over the command of the 2nd Division in South Africa.

LUCKY KELLY KENNY.

The name of Kelly was only adopted about nine years ago and was the outcome of a large legacy which made it a condition that the name of Kelly should be adopted as well as the fortune. The General has always been one of the coolest and most courageous of sprits during the Boer War. At Driefontein he mounted a ridge in full view of the enemy, in spite of their penchant for sniping and stood there calmly directing the field. For a moment the Boers were too bewildered to take action, and by the time they had succeeded in getting their Sight he had disappeared, having been as sounded at the unusual temerity of such General, when Mr. Arnold, Forster was Secretary for War, and when the revolution in the war office generally was one of those swept away in his ruthless manner caused him a good deal of soreness. He is said to have declared that he would never accept appointment in the Army as long as Arnold-Forster was there. Certainly he has since then declined many important appointments and this gives colour to reports that for some years he has been persona grata with King Edward and is generally know in service circles to be his friend and confidential adviser in all matter affecting the Army.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE.

One of the most remarkable lists of names ever published in connection with a distinguished woman is the official list of the committee of the Mary Drummond Memorial Fund, "John Oliver Cobbes" died in tragic suddeness in the midst of a brilliant and successful career, appealed to all sorts and conditions of men and women "in whose affection she will hold a permanent place"—as run the touching words used by Mr. Choate in his preface to her last book. The fact that Mrs. Craigie was of American birth is not forgotten by the promoters of the Memorial, but it is interesting to note that the committee is almost wholly composed of noted English and Englishwomen—indeed the only American included are Mr. whitelaw Reid Mrs. George Cornwallis West, the Countess of Suffolk, and Lady Monson.

BEAUTY, BRAINS AND RANK.

The chairman of the Fund is Lord Peel a eldest daughter Miss Beerbohr Maguire, who was for many years one of John Oliver Hobbes's most appreciative friends. Lady Charles Beresford's interest in literature naturally gives her a place in the list, while Lady Crewe's many literary association Lady Desborough was one Mrs. Craigie's favourite hostesses and many house party at Taplow Court were convened by the quick, lucrative with of the author of "Some Emotions and a Moral," Mrs. Arthur Henniker, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, and Mrs. Humphry ward may be said to represent feminine literature on the committee, and each of these ladies was on terms of affectionate friendship with Mrs. Craigie.

Some very interesting notes on the waste that takes place in coal-mining in Bengal by Mr. John White, an assistant in a mining firm, who shows considerable export knowledge of this subject, have been circulated to the members of the Indian Mining Association. Mr. White estimates that the total yearly loss under the present system of mining in Bengal is Rs. 60,85,500. Loss taken place at every stage, from the hewing of the coal to putting it on boardship at the Kidderpore Docks. He thus tabulates his estimate of the loss at several stages :—Waste in hewing Rs. 13,10,000; waste of actual coal in transporting to pit Rs. 5,82,500; waste of by-products Rs. 16,000; waste in handling at the surface Rs. 4,72,000; waste in boiler furnaces Rs. 1,76,000; coal used by miners for domestic purposes Rs. 6,25,000; waste at the Kidderpore Docks Rs. 13,60,000.

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
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You cannot be persuaded into buying other Teas, which are represented as "Just as Good."
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PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.
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In 2 lb. Tins.
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WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
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Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *Immediate Delivery.*
MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE SECRET OF ALL GOOD HEALTH
KEEP UP YOUR VITAL ENERGY.

If you are fighting the great battle of ill-health without the proper weapons, there is a great possibility of your continuing further afield into the great lone land of disease. You may have used tonics, but their number is legion, and many are tried in vain.
If you are nervous, forgetful or brain weary it is from a waste of your vital energy. There are so many signs of weakness caused by the loss of this great vital force, its effects are so depressing to the spirits, weakening to the general nervous organisation, that all good health depends upon retaining this energy.
To do this you must use the agent which combines in itself the properties necessary to restore Vital Energy. This can be obtained by using Electricity as applied by the method which I have discovered, known as
COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.
One patient has to say with reference to his progress :—Signaller, 1st South Lancs. Regt., Jubbulpore, 22nd August, 1906.
DEAR SIR,—I now take great pleasure in writing to you regarding my health. My kidneys are in grand condition, thanks to the battery.
I am doing very well, otherwise ... since I used it for the kidneys and side, it is three weeks ago and I have felt no pain since I left it off.
I think this is all I can say th time.
Yours truly,
(Sd.) PTE. J. ROGERS.
Nervousness, Hysteria, Mental Decay, Back Pains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Constipation, Varicocele and many other diseases yield quickly to the effect of Electricity as applied by Cook's Electric Body Battery.
Send for my FREE BOOK which gives full information. It is sent Post Free, or Call and have the working of this wonderful appliance explained to you. Office hours : 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m
C. C. COOK, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE FOR A WEEK ONLY.
36 HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
*Eadie Frame, Brampton's Fittings, Dunlop Tyres.*—WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE
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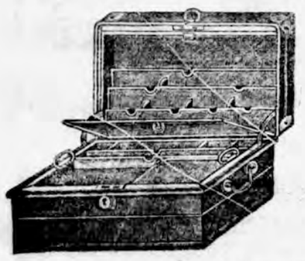

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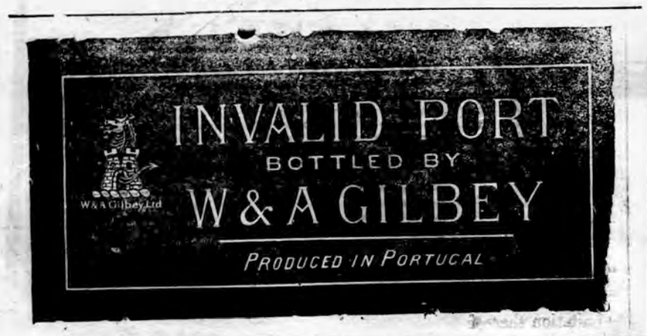

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